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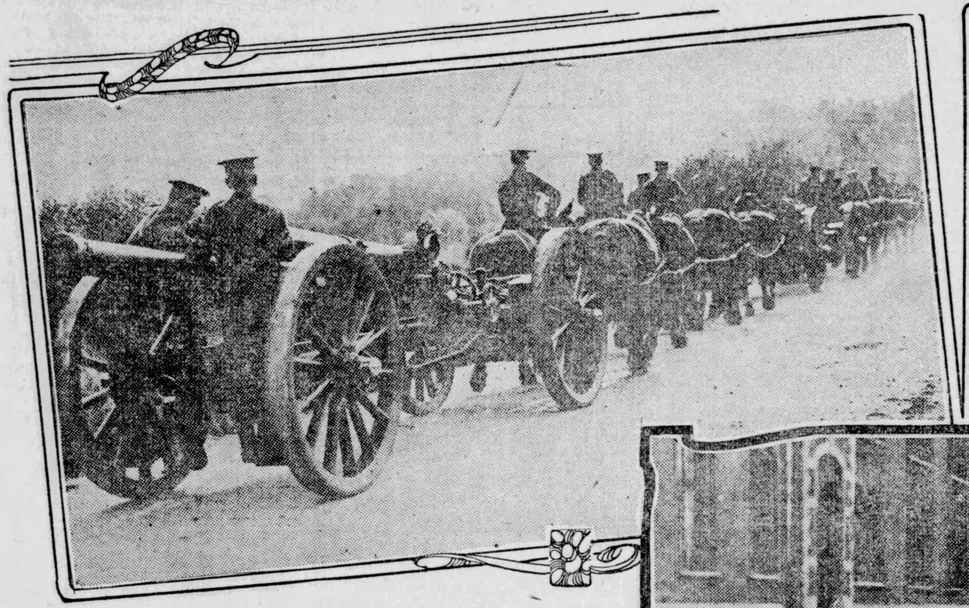
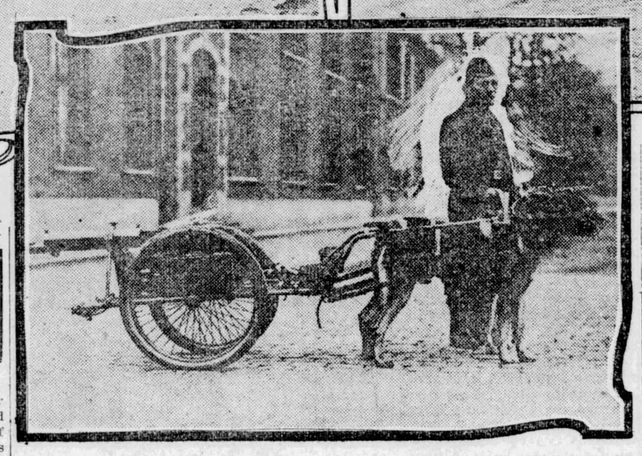
HERE YOU CAN GET AN IDEA OF SOME OF THE BIG GUNS OF WAR

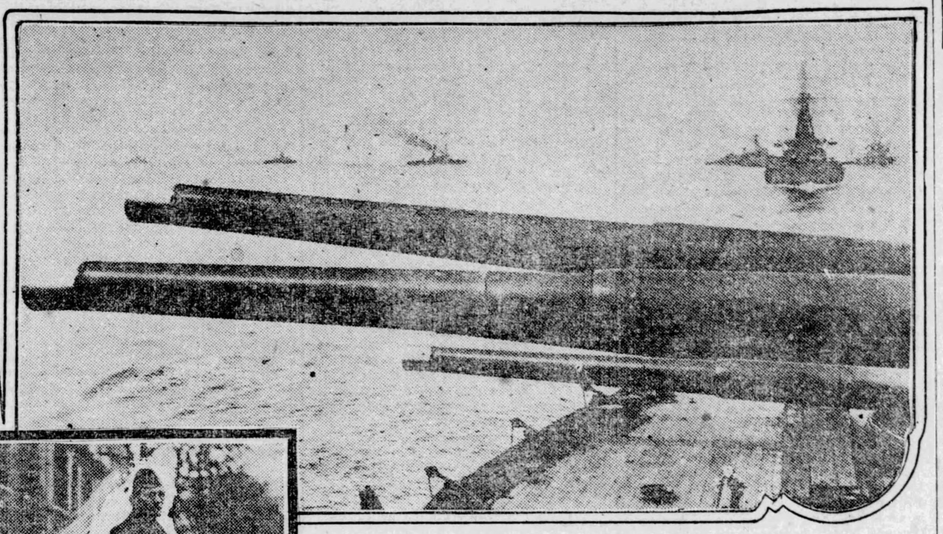


English heavy artillery leaving Plymouth, to embark for the Continent.



Belgian Dog Artillery. The gun in this picture is the Lewis rapid-fire, the latest and most deadly of its type. It is capable of firing 800 shots per minute. Belgium adopted the gun after its inventor, Col. I. N. Lewis, U. S. A., had been turned down by most of the big powers.

Its deadly fire was in a large measure responsible for the repulse of the German forces at Liege. The dogs drawing the gun are of the type used for police work by police departments throughout the world.



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English fleet cruising in North sea. Big guns of H. M. S. Iron Duke in the foreground. This picture was taken shortly before war was declared. The Iron Duke is the latest and most powerful dreadnought in the British navy.

WAR

A NOVEL

By JOHN LUTHER LONG

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CHAPTER VI—Continued.

He just looked at me, crazy, like he'd never seen me before.

"Think about it, Jon," says I. "It's late. Good night."

Well—you know what a difference there is in the morning. For myself, I wondered whether all of it had happened. I had to begin my breakfast late. But when Jon and Evelyn came I was sure that everything had taken place. Evelyn was sorry and teary, and shy of Jon at first. But he went over to her just as of old, when he came down, and kissed her good morning, on her forehead, and then she laid her head against him and cried. As for Jon—he looked like he'd had a spell of sickness.

"I can't help it," she sobs. "It's in me, boiling up all the time. I try to quit it—I do, indeed, but all of a sudden it comes out without me saying yes or no. I can't—I can't! If you love me, please try and bear with that. Forgive me, Jon, forgive me, daddy! Always forgive me! You must. It's an infirmity, illness. Dearest Jon and dearest daddy in the world! And put your arms about me—both of you—you, about an irreconcilable rebel!—two Black Republicans—and let us have peace. I'll try not to let it happen again."

Just think of a woman who could do all that and smile and cry all together, like an angel! Wasn't she wonderful? And that's the kind of women men go crazy about! But don't you forget that's the kind of women go crazy 'bout men—when the right one comes!

She pulls one on each side of her, and we're all hugged and mixed up together and all laughing and crying and says:

"Oh, daddy, dear, and Jonthy darling, together, tighter! If you'd only always do that when I am that way—put your arms about me—the more harder the better—and just hold me till the devil goes out of me! Kill me that way if you must!"

"There's no need," says I, thinking it all over—after what I knew about women!

None of us said any more about it, though we all watched our words for some time, and at last, it wore off and was forgotten.

Jon says to me one day later, still kind of dazed:

"It didn't mean a thing, did it, daddy?"

"Not a thing!" says I.

"Do you think it'll happen again?"

"Often," says I, "won't mean no more. Look out for it. And remember—nothing from nothing is nothing. You know what you said yourself, Jonthy. Southern women love and hate harder than we do—when they're thinking of it. When they're not they don't love or hate at all—just like we do.

CHAPTER VII.

Who Was Lucas Mallory?

Well, war makes funny things happen. Ben Crider's tavern is straight down the valley, southward, from here. And though the Criders had lived here about as long as we had lived here, I had never seen their house from here, even in winter-time, owing to the trees being so thick around it. But one night, I saw a light in that direction. Even then I wouldn't have noticed it, I expect, if I hadn't been behaving so funny. It went around in circles, then right, then left, then up and down, and to all quarters of the circle, and in all sorts of combinations of them. I thought it was some boys, maybe, playing with firesticks—as they often used to do in the hills about here. Next day I could seen the window in the gable of the Crider tavern, for the first time in my life—and, by the way, the reason was that three trees in a northerly line from the window had been cut down!

"Pshaw!" I says, "why did you cut those nice old trees down?"

"Fire-wood," says Ben briefly. "This will be making us do worse things than that before it's over. We'll be burning our grain, eating our horses, and cows and mules, et cetera. About the only thing that will be plenty, presently, will be pure spring water—and I'd hate to live on that. A shed'll cost two dollars and a half before the thing is done, and you'll have to give your farm to get a suit of clothes. Are you still so crazy for war?"

"I never was," says I. I'm peaceful."

"So am I. Then why don't you help me stop it?" yells Ben. No one can be peaceful. It's one side or the other. Where are you?"

"Me?" I says. How can I stop it?"

"By fighting—joining the Knights—joining the Underground—doing everything you can against it."

"What," I asks, "shall I make the Knights do? I'm Union, you know! You want me to help the rebels."

"Make Abe Lincoln let the South have her way. She deserves it. She'll go, anyhow. She's stronger than the North. Why shouldn't she? If you don't want to leave me, have I a right to tell you to your chair and keep you?"

"But you wouldn't rather have twenty or thirty little tomcat governments, none of 'em having any power or dignity, than this one great, grand, glorious Union?" says I.

"If the people want it that way—" says Ben, violent. "It's their country, not Abe Lincoln's."

"You can bet," says I, "that they'd be cutting down each other's trees time to beat the band!"

Ben flares up entirely unaccountable and says:

"Who's cutting down other people's trees?"

"No one, yet, as I know," says I.

"I'll cut down my own as often as I please," says Ben.

"No, only once," says I.

"You're an ignorant fool!" says Ben. "But that's so—ain't it—that you don't cut a tree down more than once?"

"Fool!" says Ben.

"Ben," I says on, "if it's fire-wood, why don't you cut it into cord-sticks

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.

WAR MOVEMENTS IN EUROPE SUMMARIZED

ANOTHER week of war ended Saturday without bringing the clash which must mean a supreme test of the strength of the chief contending forces in Europe. The events of the week, the skirmishing, the fighting for position, have been in the nature of preliminaries to the awful thing that must happen when the German forces, now in Belgium, meet the allied armies of Great Britain and France. The week ended with the current belief that this event could not be far away, if the great battle was not, at that time, in progress. The real situation could not be known definitely, so strict has been the censorship on all news, and especially that part of it having to do with the location of the allied forces.

Brussels had been abandoned by the Belgium government and Antwerp made the capital. Minister Brand Whitlock, mayor of Toledo for a number of years, was the only diplomat left in Brussels when the German army reached that place and, unmolested, made itself at home until ready to move forward toward the field which the allied armies are assumed to have chosen as the scene of the great conflict. Incidentally, it may be added that Minister Whitlock represents the affairs of Germany in Belgium, so no fear was felt for his safety.

It was reported from Antwerp Saturday that the Germans would not continue to occupy Brussels, contenting themselves with marching through the city. It was thought possible, however, that this determination might be altered by the city treasurer of Brussels, who is quoted as saying that he would never pay over the $40,000,000 demanded by the Germans as a war tax.

Japanese Ready to Strike.

The time limit of the Japanese ultimatum to Germany, demanding the surrender of the German holdings at Kiao-Chau, expired Sunday at noon. Saturday night found nobody with any hope that Germany would accede to the demands. Sharing this belief, Japan was ready to strike. A declaration from Tokio of a state of war against Germany was expected, for the belief prevailed that Japan would make the first move. At the Japanese embassy in Washington it was stated that Japan would carry out to the letter the terms of her ultimatum.

The Associated Press reported from Shanghai, China, Saturday, that the tenth division of the Japanese army, consisting of 16,000 men, went on board transports at Kokura Friday. Furthermore, a Japanese battleship fleet was reported to have sailed to bombard Tsing-Tau, the seaport of Kiao-Chau, and cover the landing of the first Japanese forces of occupation. The second Japanese cruiser squadron from Port Arthur was patrolling between Korea and the Island of Formosa.

Progress of the Campaign.

Early in the week Lord Kitchener, the British secretary of state for war, issued a proclamation for 100,000 men to serve three years or until the close of the war.

An assault on Louvain, 15 miles east of Brussels, by German artillery and infantry, Tuesday, was reported to have been successful, following which the Germans made the prediction that they would be in the Belgian capital within three days. This prophecy was fulfilled.

The Paris war office claimed and Berlin admitted German reverses in Alsace-Lorraine. The few survivors of the Ninety-ninth regiment, decimated by French artillery at Saales, arrived as prisoners at Monthucon. Being Alsatians, they surrendered easily. Their German officers, except five, killed themselves.

General Joffre, of the French army, submitted a communication in which he said his troops possess all the region in the west of Fenetrange, 32 miles inside the Lorraine border, and that they had conquered the majority of the valleys of the Vosges upon the slope of Alsace. He reported victory over a strongly intrenched German position south of Saarburg, in Lorraine, 40 miles east of Nancy.

The advance of the Russian army into German territory was announced Wednesday by the correspondent of the London Times. The czar and his family were welcomed at Moscow with cheers and processions.

Immense Invading Army.

Thursday London newspapers, which had been reluctant to admit the possibility of the German advance, pointed out that the capitulation of Brussels was inevitable. They emphasized the fact that the kaiser's invaders numbered 400,000, and that there were 750,000 more Germans in reserve available for the final movement on the seat of King Albert's government. The English censor forebade any mention of the activities of the English troops.

During the week, from the almost forgotten genesis of the war, came the news that the Servians at Shabats, 40 miles west of Belgrade, triumphed over an Austrian force of 80,000, killing 3,000 men and wounding 5,000. This news was overshadowed later in the week with the report that the Servians, in a bigger battle, had defeated the Austrians, inflicting a tremendous loss.

The official story of the sinking of the Austrian cruiser Zenta, off Antivari, by the French fleet, Sunday, August 16, says that 201 Austrian officers and sailors went down with the ship.

H. G. Wells, the English novelist and philosopher, announced by cable that it is within the power of the United States to prevent the prolongation of the war. He asks that the American republic refrain from providing the European belligerents with supplies until they cease hostilities. After peace has come, says he, America must join in a great plan for disarmament by all the nations of the world.

Outpost Fighting.

On Germany's eastern frontier there was considerable outpost fighting during the week, which would indicate that the Russians are completing their work of concentration. However, there has been no serious collision in this region as yet. Austria has a big job on hand. She must engage Russia, help Germany where possible, and fight Servia, against whom she declared war, thus precipitating the whole conflict.

There is some belief that the death of Pope Pius will be made the occasion of another effort to bring about peace. It was stated that when the conclave meets in Rome to elect a new pope it will send an appeal to the warring nations for peace, and will ask the United States to aid in bringing about tranquility.

China appealed to the United States to advise her as to how to receive Germany's offer to cede back to her (China) Kiau-Chow. The United States replied that she could not, in her neutral position, give opinions.

The Big Battle On?

Saturday London gave out the belief that the big battle was on. Concentration of the armies of Belgium, France and Great Britain, near Antwerp, the temporary capital, was reported, and it was said that Germany had broken through the allies' lines between Brussels and Antwerp and was marching on Ghent. Namur was again under bombardment and part of it had been captured. The last day of the week found Germany still pouring across the Meuse at Huy.

The allied armies, with a battle front of 250 miles, were stormed Friday by the Germans in a conflict said to have involved 2,500,000 men. Paris dispatches made this statement. In the east of this theatre of war 1,000,000 Russians, in 20 army corps, are ready to invade Prussia.

Eighty-three German prisoners of war, arriving at Clermont Ferrand, are accused by the French of robbing the dead on the field of battle near Muelhausen.

Baron Chinda, the Japanese ambassador to America, has informed the administration at Washington that his government will resent any participation by the United States in a plan whereby Germany might be able to evade the exact terms of the ultimatum. Any scheme for ceding Kiau-Chau to America for transfer back to China would not be considered by the mikado's government.

In England, Friday, there were prayers in all the churches for the nations engaged in war, with an especial plea for the success of the British arms.

TESTING HONOR OF CONVICTS

Texas Prison Leaves Cells Unlocked and Gates Open.

At the state penitentiary at Rusk, Texas, the practice of leaving all the cell doors unlocked and the prison gates wide open was recently adopted. This experiment was made in order to test the honor of the inmates who, under this arrangement, are free to go and come, by day or night, as they please. All except two guards have been discharged, and their services dispensed with if the new system continues to work well. So far not a single prisoner has attempted to escape. They are employed during the day on the state farm, which is situated a mile from the prison.

Germany Promotes Bee Culture.

There were 2,619,891 hives of bees in Germany in 1912. Probably there are more now, for there is a government fund to promote bee culture, and an association of beekeepers in Silesia alone which federated in one body 163 societies with 7,300 members. "Honey is the cheapest of the sweets to obtain, and the Germans are thrifty," says the Farm and Fireside.

FEW SIDELIGHTS IN CHINA

People Have Total Disregard of Ancient Monuments.

The most tragic thing seen by Lord Bryce in China was, he said in a recent address in London, the total disregard by the people for their ancient monuments. The revolution "carried out by a mere handful of students trained in England, the United States and Japan," was a most remarkable phenomenon—the most remarkable, perhaps, in all history. China had changed. The pigtail had gone, women's feet were no longer compressed, opium had ceased to be cultivated, and above and beyond all, the ancient system of examination for high official positions was being swept away. The most curious things in all China were long rows of examination cells, not big enough to allow the occupants to lie down, in which the competitors used to be interned for long periods and allowed to come out once in two or three days to stretch their legs. And the test of their merit for administrative position was the composition of poems of immense length.

Origin of Prince's Title.

The title of prince of Wales is said to have first been used by Edward I. on his second son, in fulfillment of his promise to the Welsh chieftains, that he would give them a prince born in their midst, and unable to speak a word of English.

Japan Avers That She Is Justified in Declaring War

Washington, August 24.—Japan's declaration of war upon Germany, made public at the Japanese Embassy here today, is as follows:

"THE IMPERIAL RESCRIPT.

"Issued at Tokyo, August 23, 6 p. m.

"We, by the grace of Heaven, Emperor of Japan, seated on the throne occupied by the same dynasty from time immemorial, do hereby make the following proclamation to all our loyal and brave subjects:

"We hereby declare war against Germany, and we command our army and navy to carry on hostilities against that empire with all their strength, and we also command all our competent authorities to make every effort, in pursuance of their respective duties, to attain the national aim by all means within the limits of the law of nations.

"Since the outbreak of the present war in Europe, calamitous effect of which we view with grave concern, we, on our part, have entertained hopes of preserving peace of the Far East by the maintenance of strict neutrality, but the action of Germany has at length compelled Great Britain, our ally, to open hostilities against that country, and Germany is at Klau-Chau, its leased territory in China, busy with warlike preparations, while its armed vessels, cruising the seas of Eastern Asia, are threatening our commerce and that of our ally.

"Peace of the Far East is thus in jeopardy.

"Accordingly, our government and that of His Britannic Majesty, after full and frank communication with each other, agreed to take such measures as may be necessary for the protection of the general interests, contemplated by the Agreement of Alliance, and we, on our part, being desirous to attain by peaceful means, commanded our Government to offer with sincerity and advice to the Imperial German Government. By the last day appointed for the purpose, however, our government failed to receive an answer accepting their advice.

"It is with profound regret that we, in spite of or ardent devotion to the cause of peace, are thus compelled to declare war, especially at this early period of our reign and while we are still in mourning for our lamented mother.

"It is our earnest wish that by the loyalty and valor of our faithful subjects peace may soon be restored and the glory of the empire be enhanced."

It was said at the embassy that the formal declaration of war probably would not be delieved to Germany, partly because of the difficulties of communication and also because it was considered unnecessary. Germany having failed to return an answer within the time set by Japan's ultimatum, it was said, the declaration of war was automatic.

A copy of Japan's declaration was delivered to the state department by the embassy today.

Charge Haniel Von Haihhausen, of the German embassy, received no formal notification of Japan's declaration, although he learned of it unofficially. He said he was entirely without advices from Berlin.

What Three Weeks of War Have Done

THE beginning of the fourth week of the war for everybody but Austria-Hungary, whose fifth week it will be, finds the Germans in possession of the heart of Belgium, says the Boston Transcript. Twenty days after Germany declared war German troops entered Brussels and the lively, peaceful people of that beautiful city have had imposed on them a war tax of $40,000,000; the Germans are in their new gray uniforms entering with bands of music and singing, two Belgian officers manacled to the stirrups of Uhlans, a bear—some regimental mascot, keeping pace with his master and dressed to represent King Albert. Three weeks only to do all this in Belgium, four weeks on Monday since Austria declared war on Servia, putting the match to the long prepared fuse of the war of exhaustion.

Three weeks ago last Saturday war was declared by Germany. Every European nation, England a few days later, answered with a great shout: "Ready, aye ready!" Miracles of organization have studded every day since August 1; marvels impossible to display had not the combatants been long preparing. Readiness was expected of the Germans, but not of any other nation; all were famously ready; even little Belgium had no more to do but give the order: "Fire!"

Death Harvest in Big Figures.

Today, on a battle line of 250 miles more than a million and a half soldiers are trying desperately to kill each other, kill by wholesale; killing with every frightfully serviceable weapon science up-to-the-minute has been able to invent for the quick killing of men. Already more than 40,000 have given their life blood demanded by Austria, a three weeks' price of Francis Ferdinand's. Forty thousand? Germany's total loss by killing in the whole of the Franco-Prussian war was only 28,000. In this war it is to be different, the biggest slaughter of all known history, every military thing about it is on an unheard-of, gigantic scale. Death is compelled to harvest in big figures.

The Kaiser Stands Alone.

In the very center of the storm stands, alone, the now colossal figure of Kaiser William; the great empire he has done so much to create, at war, in three weeks, with Russia, France, England, Belgium, Servia, Montenegro and Japan. And tomorrow Italy, Switzerland, Holland, Roumania, Bulgaria, Turkey and Greece under arms! Turkey perhaps may help. The United States is the only great power with which Germany is still on speaking terms—every German ambassador, minister or consul leaving the hostile land to which he was accredited tossed German or Austrian interests and archives into the lap of the United States representative. England and Belgium surprised this colossus of war. England surprised herself, landing 125,000 men in the Continent in less than three weeks. Belgium surprised him because she refused to be bullied, and showed as much courage as his own Germans. His great Juggernaut came forth resplendent in new equipment, the soldiers in new uniforms, new underwear, new shoes, which are hurting; everything right about his war machine save fuel for it, his commissariat having failed for the first 10 days. Today that is all right, has been for several days. His war hosts move steadily forward on an ever widening path against the allies in the west. Russia's vengeance is still many days distant. This western horizon is rosy with achievement, poignant with notice to all his enemies to beware.

Italy Has Failed Him.

Behind the rose-tints there is, however, the purple-black of misfortune. Italy has failed him, his mighty fleet has done nothing but hammer at a few Baltic towns. In three weeks all hope of Germany's commercial primacy over seas has been put back a quarter century, the seas have been swept by German commerce, the empire's export trade —$2,478,150,000 a year—has ceased in the convulsion—with it has gone into the ewigkeit $2,673,750,000 a year of imports, that were necessary to the empire's prosperity. Every factory closed, no, not every one—Krupps is running overtime, celebrating the war pageant with an increased dividend—all in the three weeks' work. Universal peace is a pipe dream, treaties have been stabbed through and through with tooth-edged bayonets, neutralities crushed under gun carriages labeled "Nach Paris," Hague conventions—perhaps that of Geneva—lost in the smoke of quick firers. Every man in the empire from 20 to 48 has been called to the colors, boys of 15 and women of all ages, doing the work laid down by men, women begging Mannlichers to arm a regiment of women, insisting on being put on the firing line; hoch for the dead already, hoch for those to die!

Blame Is All Placed.

Busy as the combatants were, time was found during the three weeks to place the blame—each on the other. That is a question for next year, not now. The man in the street puts the blame on the War-Lord in that he could have stopped it all, had he insisted, but he did not. The economic disturbance caused by war came about at the same amazing speed as moved everything else. The combatant countries voted more than a thousand millions of dollars in about an hour's time to prosecute these wars. Canada voted fifty millions in exactly one minute. Germany has already borrowed the balances in the savings banks. She could not afford to pay them. France only allows today ten francs at a time to be drawn from her savings institutions. Stock exchanges closed at once, bank rates soared, England's to 10 per cent. France and England have issued paper money, one-pound and twenty-franc notes. No paper money was good for anything by August 4—gold and silver only. Governments clung to gold, shopkeepers to silver change. Moratorium has been proclaimed to save commercial houses from bankruptcy, a month in England, three in Germany. Americans, abroad in thousands, in a day found themselves in shocking distress for want of money, distress which lasted about two weeks out of the three before congress sent millions to save them—a gold-laden battleship going over on the only peace errand in continental waters.

Economic Conditions Improve.

These economic conditions are well in hand. German war vessels away from the Kiel canal have been chased into war-duration quarters or made by the English to keep off Atlantic routes. War prices are nearly reached in London and in all countries involved, famine for some can be seen on the horizon. Suffering has become marked; 600,000, mainly women, are out of work in Paris. In England distress becoming acute. England, honeycombed with charity, has sprung to the rescue. $7,000,000 having been subscribed to the Prince of Wales fund in ten of twenty-one days. Thousands of women everywhere are working long hours on schemes of help, trying to heal the wounds their husbands, brothers, sons have set out to inflict. The women have the greater, braver part. A French mother, being told three of her boys had died to stop the enemy, said: "I am the proudest woman in France!" The people in the great cities during the three weeks have been wild, contemptuous, calm and wild again.

Play to the Galleries.

Everywhere the war lords have played to the galleries; it is good business not to tell the truth about war. The historians are military censors, regarding truth as being made for suppression, untruth for home consumption and export. Newspapers have been edited by staff officers and the kaiser has dictated some articles for the Berlin Localanzeiger. All the rest, correspondents and editors, have been muzzled, kicked out, sent back or jailed.

At the end of the first month what has it profited the combatants? Austria has won a lot of reverses, afforded the opportunity for Servia and Montenegro to invade Bosnia and Herzegovina, brought armed Italy on her frontier with the hope of altering it, lost three warships, suffered bombardment of Cattaro. Russia has yet won little. France has won the joy of tearing the crepe and funeral wreaths from the statue of Strassburg, worn for 44 years. England has won the unification of Ireland with the Welsh, Scotch and English peoples and the satisfaction of being able to land 20,000 troops today across the Channel within eight days of declaring war. Belgium has written "Liege" in golden letters in the corridors of time. Italy has lost her greatest man, Pope Pius X., the first world-personage to fall victim to the present savagery of man. All this in one month, most of it in three weeks, the three most staggering weeks in human history!

Tarzan of the Apes

by EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS (NORMAN BEAN)

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CHAPTER XIV—Continued.

For fully 20 minutes the brute alternately sniffed and tore at the door, occasionally giving voice to a cry of baffled rage. At length, however, he gave up the attempt, and Jane Porter heard him returning toward the window, beneath which he paused for an instant, and then launched his great weight against the time-worn lattice.

The girl heard the wooden rods groan beneath the impact; but they held, and the huge body dropped back to the ground below.

Again and again the tiger repeated these tactics, until finally the horrified prisoner within saw a portion of the lattice give way, and in an instant one great paw and the head of the animal were thrust within the room.

Slowly the powerful neck and shoulders were spreading the bars apart, and the lithe body came further and further into the room.

As in a trance, the girl rose, her hand upon her breast, wide eyes staring horror stricken into the snarling face of the beast scarce 10 feet from her. At her feet lay the prostrate form of the negress. If she could but arouse her, their combined efforts might possibly avail to beat back the blood-thirsty intruder.

Jane Porter stopped to grasp the black woman by the shoulder. Roughly she shook her.

"Esmeralda! Esmeralda!" she cried. "Help me, or we are lost!"

Esmeralda slowly opened her eyes. The first object they encountered was the dripping fangs of Sabor.

With a horrified scream the poor woman rose to her hands and knees, and in this position scurried across the room, shrieking, "Oh, Gaberelle Ch, Gaberelle!" at the top of her lungs.

Esmerald weighed some 280 pounds, which added nothing to the grace of her carriage when walking erect, and her extreme haste, added to her extreme corpulency, produced a most amazing result when Esmeralda elected to travel on all-fours.

For a moment the tiger remained quiet with intense gaze directed upon the flitting Esmeralda, whose goal appeared to be the cupboard, into which she attempted to propel her huge bulk; but, as the shelves were but nine or 10 inches apart, she only succeeded in getting her head in, whereupon, with a final screech, which paled the jungle noises into insignificance, she fainted once again.

With the subsidence of Esmeralda thetiger renewed his efforts to wriggle his huge bulk through the weakening lattice.

The girl, standing pale and rigid against the farther wall, sought with increasing terror for some loophole of escape. Suddenly her hand, tightpressed against her bosom, felt the hard outlines of the revolver that Clayton had left with her earlier in the day.

Quickly she snatched it from its hiding place, and, leveling it full at the tiger's face, pulled the trigger.

There was a flash of flame, the roar of the discharge, and an answering roar of pain and anger from the beast.

Jane Porter saw the great form disappear from the window, and then she, too, fainted.

But the tiger was not killed. The bullet had but inflicted a painful wound in one of the great shoulders. It was the surprise at the blinding flash and the deafening roar that had caused his hasty, though but temporary retreat.

In another instant he was back at the lattice, and with renewed fury was clawing at the aperture, but with lessened effect, since the wounded member was almost useless.

He saw his prey — two women — lying senseless upon the floor; there was no longer any resistance to be overcome. Sabor had only to worm his way through the lattice to claim it.

Slowly he forced his great bulk inch by inch, through the opening. Now his head was through, now one great foreleg and shoulder.

Carefully he drew up the wounded member to insinuate it gently beyond the tight pressing bars.

A moment more and both shoulders through, the long, sinuous body and the narrow hips would glide quickly after.

It was on this sight that Jane Porter again opened her eyes.

CHAPTER XV.

The Forest God.

When Clayton heard the report of the firearm he fell into an agony of fear and apprehension. He knew that it might be one of the sailors; but the fact that he had left the revolver with Jane Porter, together with the overwrought condition of his nerves, made him morbidly positive that she was threatened with some great danger; perhaps even now was attempting to defend herself against man or beast.

What were the thoughts of his strange captor or guide Clayton could only vaguely conjecture; but that he had heard the shot, and was in some manner affected by it, was quite evident, for he quickened his pace so appreciably that Clayton, stumbling blindly in his wake, was down a dozen times in as many minutes in a vain effort to keep pace with him, and soon was left hopelessly behind.

Fearing that he would again be irretrievably lost, he called aloud to the wild man ahead of him, and in a moment had the satisfaction of seeing him drop lightly to his side from the branches above.

For a moment Tarzan looked at the young man closely, as though undecided as to just what was best to do; then, stooping before Clayton, he motioned him to grasp him about the

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

Abe Martin

Don't worry when your boy leaves th' farm. He'll be back.

Justice is not only blind, but it don't seem t' git anywhere.

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Tarzan of the Apes

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

neck, and, with the white man upon his back, Tarzan took to the trees.

The next few minutes were such as the young Englishman never forgot. High into heaven and swaying branches he was borne with what seemed to him incredible swiftness, while Tarzan chafed at the slowness of his progress.

From one lofty branch the agile creature swung with Clayton through a dizzy arc to a neighboring tree; then for a hundred yards maybe the sure feet threaded a maze of interwoven limbs, balancing like a tight-rope walker high above the black depths of verdure beneath.

From the first sensation of chilling fear Clayton passed to one of admiration and envy of the giant muscles and that wondrous instinct or knowledge which guided this forest god through the inky blackness of the night as easily and safely as Clayton could have strolled a London street at high noon.

Occasionally they would enter a spot where the foliage above was less dense, and the bright rays of the moon lit up before Clayton's wondering eyes the strange path they were traversing.

At such times the man fairly caught his breath at sight of the horrid depths below them, for Tarzan took the easiest way, which often led over a hundred feet above the earth.

With all his seeming speed, Tarzan was in reality feeling his way with comparative slowness, searching constantly for limbs of adequate strength for the maintenance of this double weight.

Presently they came to the clearing before the beach. Tarzan's quick ears had heard the strange sounds of Sabor's efforts to force his way through the lattice, and it seemed to Clayton that they dropped straight hundred feet to earth, so quickly did Tarzan descend. Yet when they struck the ground it was with scarce a jar; and as Clayton released his hold on the ape-man he saw him dart like a squirrel for the opposite side of the cabin.

The Englishman sprang quickly after him just in time to see the hind quarters of some huge animal about to disappear within the cabin.

As Jane Porter opened her eyes to a realization of the again imminent peril which threatened her, her brave heart gave up its final vestige of hope, and she turned to grope for the fallen weapon that she might mete to herself a merciful death before the cruel fangs tore at her flesh.

The tiger was almost through the window before she found the weapon, and she raised it quickly to her temple to shut out forever the hideous jaws gaping for their prey.

An instant she hesitated, to breathe a short silent prayer to her Maker, and as she did so her eyes fell upon the poor Esmeralda lying inert, but alive, beside the cupboard.

How could she leave the poor, faithful thing to those merciless yellow fangs? No, she must use one cartridge on the senseless woman ere she turned the cold muzzle toward herself again.

She shrank from the ordeal. But it would have been cruelty a thousand times less justifiable to have left the loving black woman who had reared her from infancy to regain consciousness beneath the rending claws of the tiger.

Quickly the girl sprang to her feet and ran to the side of the negres. She pressed the muzzle of the revolver tight against that devoted heart, closed her eyes, and—

The tiger emitted a frightful shriek.

Jane Porter, startled, pulled the trigger and turned to face the beast, and with the same movement raised the weapon against her own temple.

She did not hear a second time. Astounded, she saw the huge beast being slowly drawn back through the window, and in the moonlight beyond she saw the heads and shoulders of two men.

As Clayton rounded the corner of the cabin to behold the animal disappearing within, it was also to see the ape-man seize the long black-and-yellow tail in both hands, and, bracing himself with his feet against he side of the cabin, throw all his mighty strength into the effort to draw the beast out of the interior.

Clayton was quick to lend a hand, but the ape-man jabbered to him in a commanding and peremptory tone. Orders, Clayton knew, though he could not understand them.

At last, under their combined efforts, the great body commenced to appear farther and farther without the window, and then there came to Clayton's mind a dawning conception of the rash bravery of his companion's act.

For a naked man to drag a shrieking, clawing man-eater forth from a window by the tail to save a strange white girl, was indeed the last word in heroism.

In so far as Clayton was concerned it was a very different matter, since the girl was not only of his own kind, but was the woman whom he loved.

Though he knew that the tiger would make short work of both of them, he pulled with a will to keep it from Jane Porter. And then he recalled the battle between this man and the lion, which he had witnessed a short time before, and he commenced to feel more assurance.

Tarzan was still issuing orders which Clayton could not understand.

He was trying to tell the stupid white man to plunge his poisoned arrows into Sabor's back and sides, and to reach the savage heart with the long, thin hunting-knife that hung at Tarzan's hip; but the man would not understand, and Tarzan did not dare release his hold to do the things himself. He knew that the puny white man never could hold mighty Sabor alone for an instant.

Slowly the tiger was emerging from the window. At last his shoulders were out.

And then Clayton saw a thing done which not even the eternal heavens had ever seen before. Tarzan, racking his brains for some means to cope single-handed with the infuriated beast, had suddenly recalled his battle with Terkoz; and as the great shoulders came clear of the window, so that the tiger hung upon the sill only by his forepaws, Tarzan suddenly released his hold upon the brute.

With incredible quickness he launched himself full upon Sabor's back, his strong young arms seeking and gaining a full-Nelson upon the beast, as he had learned it that other day during his bloody victory over Terkoz.

With a shriek the tiger turned completely over upon his back, falling full upon his enemy. The black-haired giant only closed tighter his hold.

Pawing and tearing at earth and air, Sabor rolled and threw himself this way and that in an effort to dislodge his antagonist. Always tighter and tighter drew the iron bands that were forcing his head lower and lower upon his white breast.

Higher and higher crept the steel forearms of the ape-man about the back of Sabor's neck. Weaker and weaker became the tiger's efforts.

At last Clayton saw the immense muscles of Tarzan's shoulders and biceps leap into corded knots. There was a long-sustained and supreme effort on the ape-man's part—and the vertebrae of Sabor's neck parted with a sharp snap.

In an instant Tarzan was upon his feet, and for the second time that day Clayton heard the bull ape's savage roar of victory—and then he heard Jane Porter's agonized cry:

"Cecil!—Mr. Clayton! Oh, what is it? What is it?"

Running quickly to the cabin door, Clayton called out that all was right, and bade her open. As quickly as she could she raised the great bar and fairly dragged Clayton within.

"What was that awful noise?" she whispered, shrinking close to him.

"It was the cry of the kill from the throat of the man who has just saved your life, Miss Porter. Wait, I will fetch him that you may thank him."

The frightened girl would not be left alone, so she accompanied Clayton to the side of the cabin where lay the dead body of the tiger.

Tarzan of the apes was gone.

Clayton called several times, but there was no reply, and so the two returned to the greater safety of the interior.

"What a frightful sound!" cried Jane Porter. "Don't tell me that a human being made it!"

"But it did, Miss Porter," replied Clayton; "or at least if not a human throat, that of a forest god."

And he told her of his experiences with this creature—of how twice the wondrous strength and agility and bravery—of the brown skin and the handsome face.

"I cannot make it out at all," he concluded. "At first I thought he might be Tarzan of the apes. But he neither speaks nor understands English, so that theory is untenable."

"Well, whatever he may be," cried the girl, "we owe him our lives. May heaven bless him and keep him in safety in his jungle!"

"Amen," said Clayton fervently.

"Fo' de good Lawd's sake, ain' Ah daid?"

The two turned to see Esmeralda sitting upright upon the floor, her great eyes rolling from side to side, as though she could not believe their testimony as to her whereabouts.

The tiger's shriek, as Jane Porter had been about to put a bullet into poor Esmeralda, had saved the black's life, for the little start the girl gave had turned the muzzle of the revolver to one side, and the bullet had passed harmlessly into the floor.

And now, for Jane Porter, the reaction came, and she threw herself upon the bench, screaming with laughter.

CHAPTER XVI.

"Most Remarkable."

Several miles south of the cabin, upon a strip of sandy beach, stood two old men, arguing.

Before them stretched the broad Atlantic; at their backs the Dark Continent; close around them loomed the impenetrable blackness of the jungle

Savage beats roared and growled; noises, hideous and weird, assailed their ears. They had wandered miles in search of their camp, but always in the wrong direction. They were as hopelessly lost as though they suddenly had been transported to another world.

At such a time indeed every fiber of their combined intellects should have been concentrated upon the vital question of the minute—the life-and-death question to them of retracing their steps to camp.

Samuel T. Philander was speaking.

"But, my dear professor," he was saying, "I still maintain that but for the victories of Ferdinand and Isabella over the fifteenth-century Moors in Spain the world would be today a thousand years in advance of where we now find ourselves.

"The Moors were essentially a tolerant, broad-minded, liberal race of agriculturalists, artisans and merchants—the very type of people that has made possible such civilization as we find today in America and Europe—while the Spaniards—"

"Tut-tut, Mr. Philander," interrupted Professor Porter, "their religion positively precluded the possibilities you suggest. Moslefism was, is, and always will be a blight on that scientific progress which has marked—"

"Bless me! Professor," interjected Mr. Philander, who had turned his gaze toward the jungle, "there seems to be some one approaching."

Professor Archimedes Q. Porter turned in the direction indicated by the near-sighted Mr. Philander.

To Be Continued.

Increase Spraying to Kill Blight and Beetle

The rapid development of spraying among orchardists and gardeners has created a demand for specialized spraying machines, and there are several machines adapted to potato spraying now on the market.

The best machines have tank or air chambers with safety valves for regulating the pressure by which the mixture is returned automatically to the tank when an excess of pressure is reached.

The power of the pump should be sufficient to force the mixture through at least 12 single nozzles and maintained at a constant pressure.

Facilities for regulating pressure should always be demanded by the buyer, as he may wish to use the machine early in the season for paris green at low pressure and later for bordeaux under high pressure.

Too great emphasis cannot be laid upon the precaution of carefully spraying with spray mixture. All machines should be provided with facilities for spraying, including a gauze strainer over the large opening to the tank.

A modern and desirable type of potato-spraying machine in operation. Will spray 20 or 30 acres per day.

Gauze strainers, which can be replaced when desired, should be fastened over all suction pipes leading to the pump. In machines where the pump is mounted outside the tank a gauze strainer should be placed over the pipe, feeding the pump.

The mixture should never feed to a large opening of the pump without passing through a strainer. This is especially true of a machine which has check valves, as paris green and other grit will lodge under the seat of the valves, consequently releasing the pressure.

When potatoes are grown on a large scale, it is a waste of time to spray bordeaux mixture with a tank of less than 100 gallons. Where machines are bought, however, merely

A spraying outfit for small areas. The piping can be purchased complete with nozzles, and attached to an ordinary farm wagon. The barrel and pump may also be used in spraying orchards.

for applying the poison, 50 gallon tanks are more available, as they can be drawn with one horse.

The nozzles of the pump should be made of brass or other material which cannot be corroded. The spray nozzle should be so constructed that the interior is accessible in case of clogging. They should also have two sets of caps, so that the mixture applied to the vines may be partially regulated through the nozzles.

The acting principle of the bordeaux mixture is copper sulphate, which prevents the development or growth of the blight fungus or the parasitic plant, which lives on the potato vine. The lime is added to the copper sulphate solution for the purpose of preventing the mixture from injuring the foliage.

The lime has no fungicidal value, but it increases the efficiency of the mixture by causing it to stick to the foliage.

Although very often the bordeaux mixture and poison for the beetles may be combined, this method cannot always be relied upon.

It will be noted that the destructive season of the beetles upon late potatoes lies beween July 1 and August 10.

It must be noted also that the season of greatest destruction from blight from late potatoes usually comes between August 15 and September 20.

Therefore, it is necessary to guard against the claims of some men that special dust machines, which are adaptable to applying poisons may also be used in combination with dust sprays for the blight. However, the same machine sometimes can be used for both purposes.

To successfully control the beetles, the poison must be applied immediately or soon after the eggs batch. For this reason, when potatoes are raised on a large scale, it is necessary to have machinery which covers a wide area in a day's time.

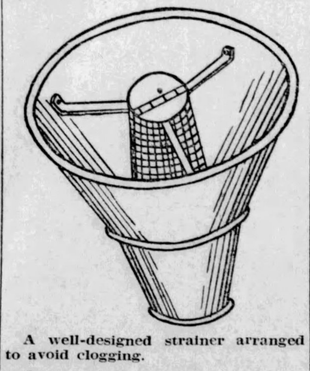
Weak bordeaux mixture is made by combining four pounds of copper sulphate with eight pounds of lime to 100 gallons of water containing the poison. This weak bordeaux mixture should be made in the same manner as the standard bordeaux mixture.

Usually at least three applications ill be necessary to get the best results, and in some seasons as high as four applications are advisable.

The amount of spray mixture applied per acre will depend upon the size of the vine.

Early in the season 100 gallons of the mixture may be needed to cover from two to three acres.

At the last spraying, when the double nozzles should be used, 100 gallons will cover from one to one



A well-designed strainer arranged to avoid clogging.

and one-half and possibly two acres in some cases.

The chief difficulty in spraying for the potato beetle seems to be that most growers postpone applying the poison until the beetles have obtained a good start upon the vines. The best time to kill them is immediately, or soon after they hatch.

THE FARMSTEAD

Summer Sown Crops.

Catch crops that may be sown in midsummer for fall and winter pasturage include cowpeas, soy beans, rape rye, millet, turnips and the cereal grains. Soy beans and cowpeas stand perhaps at the head of the list under the most conditions, aside from the drawback of high priced seed.

When seed can be obtained within reason the corn belt farmer is advised to plant these crops liberally in his cornfields at laying-by time. If a plot of suitable ground from which a very early crop has been cut is available, or if a field of early potatoes has been harvested, this land should be planted to a catch crop for fall grazing.

Sow cowpeas or soy beans broadcast on well plowed land or drill them between the corn rows with a one-horse drill. Put in about 1½ bushels an acre in the corn and about two bushels an acre on plowed land.

Rape is a profitable crop for hog and sheep pasture. Some of the best sheep feeders in the middle west sow a liberal acreage in their cornfield, covering the seed with the cultivator. By September, if moisture conditions are at all favorable, there will be a rank, succulent, green growth into which the hogs and sheep can be turned and do little or no damage as long as the rape plants are abundant. This pasture lasts until heavy freezing occurs. Dwarf Essex is probably the best variety.

Rye is a much neglected and underestimated crop in the corn belt. It should be sown early for best fall pasture. Fall wheat may be used with equal success if desired, but rye is more hardy and will grow well on land where wheat will not do much good. Sow 1½ bu. rye to the acre broadcast or with the drill, and if you have seasonable rains you will have luxuriant pasture by early autumn.

Scotch and English shepherds esteem turnips very highly as a winter sheep feed. A heavy tonnage frequently can be produced by simply sowing turnip seed broadcast on land from which an early truck crop has been removed.

For a satisfactory hay or seed crop millet should be sown not later than the middle of June. Sown later, however, it will furnish a juicy green growth and supply considerable pasturage.

Treating a Cover Crop.

The purpose of the cover crop, soil improvement by aiding it to hold moisture, adding directly to its fertility and indirectly by increasing soil bacteria, is fulfilled or thwarted by conditions which the farmer may or may not be able to control. Unless conditions are entirely adverse, however, the cover crop is rarely a complete failure. Where the growth of a perennial crop is not satisfactory by fall, it is wiser to defer turning it under in spring. The latter course is preferable to the fall plowing under in the majority of cases. One can generally judge the cover as successful by its luxuriance of growth.

When winter comes, the growth of the cover, except with rye, ceases in our northern latitude, but the root system of the living hardy cover is a storehouse of plant food, either for the use of the plant when spring growth begins or for soil enrichment through decay. As compared to the foliage system, it value is constant, the actual fertilizing value of the dormant foliage part being variable as weather conditions cause it to die back or become green. With the perishable cover crop as cowpeas, etc., the value of the top diminishes through leaching, etc.

The vegetable matter which the cover crop supplies is made beneficial to the land through the medium of the soil itself. Its degree of availability depends upon the depth of turning and the kind of soil.

A cover of scarlet clover, or any annual, which has finished its life and is cut and left upon the surface of the soil holds the moisture in the soil beneath by retarding evaporation, but the vegetable matter itself loses more of its moisture than when plowed under. Where there is surface drainage, more of the fertilizing value may be lost in one winter than by turning it under. When brought into closer soil contact, it better holds its fertilizing value where it will be wanted and also prevents undue drying out of the soil by lessening the capillary thereof.

There are two modes of putting the surface vegetation of the cover crop into close soil contact. One is: to plow it in, the other, to cut it with a cutaway harrow. On light, open soil, easily shifted by winds, the cut-under method, which leaves the vegetable matter in the topmost layer of soil helps to hold the soil surface. Upon close, fine soils, however, with their greater capillarity, the plowed-in cover serves better.

LIVE STOCK

Cholera in Canada.

Canada does not tolerate hog cholera. True it is that the disease makes its appearance within her borders, but it is not allowed to spread on account of the energetic way they have of dealing with it.

They employ what is commonly called the "slaughter method" when an outbreak of the disease occurs. Upon a diagnosis of cholera being made, all hogs in the herd are appraised and slaughtered. The owner is compensated in full for the carcasses which do not show evidences of the disease, and receives two-thirds value for the affected carcasses. All exposed herds are dealt with in the same way, the work being in charge of the veterinarian inspectors.

The regulations for the importations of hogs from the United States are very strict. Hogs that have been vaccinated by the double method cannot be admitted; hogs coming from localities where cholera has been prevalent during the previous six months are refused entrance.

The Sheep Bot.

One of the worst parasites with which sheep herdsmen must contend is the sheep bot. The adult fly lays its eggs on the nose of the sheep and in a day or so the eggs hatch out and the larva or maggots work their way up the sinuses of the nose and eventually reach the brain.

By watching a flock of sheep one can usually tell when they are troubled with the sheep bot. They crowd together and sneeze often. They keep their noses close to the ground or rubbed against another sheep—the main object being that of hiding their faces—at other times they will be seen pawing at their noses with their front feet. Usually these symptoms will diagnose sheep bot trouble.

The remedy is to put anything on the nose that will keep the adult from laying its eggs. Tar is about the best remedy there is, for it sticks well, lasts quite a long time and is effective against the fly. It might be applied by hand, but that method is too long and laborious. A very effective way of applying tar to the sheep's nose is to bore a hole in a log in the pasture. The hole should be just a little smaller than the muzzle of the sheep. In the bottom of the hole place some salt and then smear tar around the top of the hole each three or four days. The sheep, in their endeavor to get the salt, will keep their noses well smeared and if the hole is kept filled with salt and well smeared with tar, the sheep will not be troubled with this parasite, which is so hard to combat medicinally and which nearly always results fatally.

Weaning Lambs.

When pastures begin to dry up the ewes do not give as much milk as they did earlier. The lambs are growing larger every day, and are needing more rather than less milk. As long as they have their mothers to suckle them they show little interest in hustling for themselves, but they keep sucking away even when they do not get enough milk to satisfy themselves. Under these circumstances it is better for both the ewes and lambs that they be weaned.

The best way to wean lambs is to take them entirely away from their mothers and put them in a pasture some distance away so they will not annoy the mothers with their bleating, nor in turn, be annoyed by the coaxing of their mothers. The ewes at the same time should be given poorer pasture some distance away, for a few days, so that she will milk less heavily, and if she continues to show a full bag, she must be milked out so that inflammation or garget does not set in. It is wonderful what a large amount of milk some ewes will yield. We were forced to milk a ewe this season and not less than a quart of milk twice daily, was taken from her for a time. If, however, the flock is so large that it is impracticable to milk the ewes by hand, the lambs may be turned in with them for a few minutes once or twice a day for a few days. There will be less disturbance, however, if the lambs can be kept away entirely.

The greenest and most appetizing pasture possible must be furnished the lambs so that they will learn to eat quickly. Mature or dry pasture does not in the least appeal to them, and they will often lose weight for several days after weaning, if given such pasture. Mutton is made cheapest by keeping the lambs gaining continuously; one should see that he has the right sort of pasture for the weanlings. It is well also to give them a little grain to eat every day.

Much better results are gotten by taking the lambs away from the ewes as soon as the ewes show signs of a decreasing milk yield. It is a needless drain on the ewes to have big, husky lambs nursing them, and it does not work to the best interest of the lambs either. The shepherd who has a piece of rape to place the lambs on along in September is lucky. There is no fall feed like it for lambs.

POULTRY

Feeding in Summer.

Most farmers are troubled about the correct feeding of poultry during the summer months. It should be different from cold-weather feeding and when the feeding is done right, poultry is decidedly profitable in the summer time. It is too frequently an unprofitable part on the farm. The most important change in the ration is the lessening of the fat-forming food, which will effect the lowering of the animal heat and increase the bodily comfort, and the succulent food should be greatly increased.

Under ordinary farm conditions the hens are kept closely confined in the summer in order to keep them out of the garden and away from the field crops. This confinement in a hen house and yard cuts them off from needed exercise and equally-needed green food. The only way to balance these defects is to widen the grain ration and supply plenty of green feed. Increase the wheat bran and middlings in the mash mixture and cut down the proportion of the whole or cracked corn that is fed. It does not pay to feed corn at all during extremely hot weather on account of the heat producing properties. The whole grains that should be fed are a little barley, wheat and oats.

Provide a cool place for the hens during the summer by having the front of the house open so they will keep comfortably cool during the nights. If possible provide shady loafing places in which the birds may pass the hotter hours of the day for they will appreciate it and besides the time and trouble is worth the effort. If there are no trees for shade it is an easy matter to build a shed roof 6 x 8 feet in size, two feet high at the back and three feet high in the frnot, the roof sloping to the south. The birds can take refuge under this and will appreciate it very much.

Supply plenty of green feed in the way of lawn clippings, vegetable tops and weeds that have been mown. They will relish anything green and there is a wide range of choice when this feed is considered. Have plenty of water handy for they will need it at all hours of the day. If skim milk is handy give them plenty of it. Milk is best fed sour, but should always be sweet or always be sour. Milk is good for fowls at all times and especially during the hot summer months, but water is absolutely essential. A great many poultry breeders have two drinking pans or fountains, one for fresh water and the other for milk. Keep these clean by giving them a thorough washing every other day. Don't be afraid to apply lime around the hen house and yard, for it will thoroughly disinfect the premises.

LESS MEAT

Advice of Family Physician.

Formerly people thought meat necessary for strength and muscular vigor.

The man who worked hard was supposed to require meat two or three times a day. Science has found out differently.

It is now a common thing for the family physician to order less meat, as in the following letter from a N. Y. man:

"I had suffered for years with dyspepsia and nervousness. My physician advised me to eat less meat and greasy foods generally. I tried several things to take the place of my usual breakfast of chops, fried potatoes, etc., but got no relief until I tried Grape-Nuts food.

"After using Grape-Nuts for the cereal part of my meals for two years, I am now a well man. Grape-Nuts benefited my health far more than the medicine I had taken before.

"My wife and children are healthier than they had been for years, and we are a very happy family, largely due to Grape-Nuts.

"We have been so much benefited by Grape-Nuts that it would be ungrateful not to acknowledge it."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

of milk per cow is entitled to little sympathy if he finds the business unprofitable. The profits yielded by a good cow often go to offset losses caused by poor cows in the same stable. The keeping of records of production of each individual in the herd, the elimination of unprofitable cows, the improvement of the herd through selection of the best producers and breeding them to a bull of dairy merit, and the selection of the best heifers from such breeding are necessary to put milk production on a sound basis. Unless the producer does these things he disregards the fundamental principles of business economy, and it is unreasonable for such a man to expect the consumer to pay him a profit on business practices which represent such economic waste. There is no good excuse for slack business methods on the dairy farm. Directions for keeping records of milk yields and cost of production are furnished by every state agricultural college and by the United States Department of Agriculture.

THE DAIRY

Cows With Mange.

Mange of cattle is caused by a minute parasite that lives on the surface of the skin and burrows into it, causing the skin to become inflamed. Young cattle are more likely to be affected than are older animals.

While the cattle are on grass the disease is not noticeable, but when placed on dry feed and cold weather comes on the trouble appears and may spread over the entire body of the animal unless immediate treatment is given.

The afflicted animal falls off in flesh, the appetite becomes poor and it spends most of the time rubbing itself. The disease is contagious and may spread throughout the entire herd, especially if the animals are not in a very thrifty condition.

The afflicted animals should be isolated from the rest of the herd and given a good washing with carbolic acid soap or any other good soap and warm water. An ointment made of four ounces of lard and four ounces of flour of sulphur should then be applied to the affected parts, repeating every other day until a cure is affected.

Where a large number of animals have the disease the best method of treatment is to use one of the commercial dips. It is also advisable to keep before the animals, so they will eat it occasionally, a mixture of one pound of flour of sulphur and ten pounds of common salt.

All rubbing posts, fences, bedding, etc., should be thoroughly disinfected with a five per cent solution of carbolic acid or some of the dip solution to prevent spread of the disease.

Clean Milk Economical.

There has been in the past much indifference on the part of consumers with respect to the cleanliness of milk; too many of them desire to buy milk at a low price and do not give any consideration to quality. Dirty milk may prove expensive as a gift, while clean milk may be economical even at a high price; the cheapest article is often the most expensive. A higher price for clean milk may be cheap insurance against some form of sickness.

In a recent Farmers' Bulletin (No. 602) the U. S. Department of Agriculture has outlined the main factors that should go to favor the production of clean, safe milk. These include clean, healthy cows kept in light, well-ventilated stables that may be easily cleaned; a well-drained barnyard; thoroughly sterilized utensils, and healthy milkers that milk with dry hands; a small-top milking pail; a separate house for handling the milk; an abundant supply of pure water. The temperature at which milk is kept is also an important feature, as bacteria multiply very rapidly when the temperature is above 50 degrees F. The milk should be cooled immediately after milking, to 50 degrees F. or lower, and stored, until delivered, at a low temperature.

An increasing demand for good, clean milk among consumers is a gratifying indication that there is a more general realization of the importance of this item. This demand has resulted in more stringent regulations concerning the sanitary conditions associated with the milk supply. Compliance with these sanitary rules requires additional care, attention, and extra expense on the part of the producer of the milk, and while this expense may not be large, it is only fair that the consumer should pay his share of the cost of improving the quality of the milk. The consumer can not expect to purchase a clean, safe milk at the same price as a dirty milk which endangers the health of his family.

A more serious consideration is the marked increase in the cost of production which has resulted in recent years from feed and labor problems. This increase is in keeping with the increase in the cost of almost every commodity, and the consumer must expect to pay his portion of any legitimate increase in the cost of production occasioned by these conditions.

On the other hand there is need of more attention to better management on the average farm devoted to the production of milk. The amount of milk produced per cow is frequently so low as to reflect seriously upon the business ability of the owner. A producer who makes no systematic effort to lower the cost of production by increasing the average production

Making Good Butter.

Cool the cream from the separator as soon as possible to 55 degrees F. or lower.

Never mix warm cream with cool cream.

Mix all the cream to be churned in one vat or can at least 18 hours before churning.

Ripen at a temperature of 70 to 75 degrees F. for from six to eight hours, stirring frequently during this period.

Cool cream to churning temperature as soon as ripe.

Let the cream stand eight hours or more (over night) at the churning temperature.

The temperature of churning should be such as to make the butter come in from 35 to 40 minutes, usually 55 to 60 degrees F.

If it is desired to use artificial coloring, it should be added to the cream just before churning.

Stop churning when the granules are about the size of peas, varying to wheat, and draw off the buttermilk.

Wash the butter once with pure water at the churning temperature, agitating three or four times, and drain.

Wash a second time with water about four degrees above churning temperature, agitating seven or eight times, and drain.

Add the salt wet while the butter is in granular form, using about one to one and one-half ounces for each pound of butter, according to the demands of the market.

Work the butter just enough to distribute the salt evenly.

If the butter is to go on the market it should be put up in neat, attractive packages.

THE GARDEN

Celery Blanching.

Our markets demand a clean, white-stalked celery. This is obtained by a process called blanching or growing the leaf stalks in darkness. This destroys the color in the stalk and prevents any more forming. It also makes the stalk crisp and tender. If earth is used, a characteristic sweetness and nutty flavor is obtained.

Early celery is usually blanched with boards, paper, or something of that kind. If earth is used before the cool weather of fall, it is likely to cause rust or decay on the stalks, which, of course, destroys their value. Early celery should be ready to blanch any time after the middle of July. Sound boards 10 or 12 inches wide, one inch thick, and 12 to 16 feet long are laid on each side of the row. They may be cleated at the ends and center to prevent splitting or warping away from the plants. Hooks are also used to keep the upper edges close to the celery stalks. Treated in this way celery will bleach in from one to three weeks, depending on weather conditions. Warm, moist weather will hasten blanching, while cool weather will retard it. As fast as the bleached celery is used the boards may be put on other plants. Building paper, or even newspapers, may be used if the season is not too wet.

Late celery may be blanched with boards or with earth as mentioned above. Earth-blanched celery has better flavor than board-blanched. Where earth is used, draw it up half or two-thirds of the way to the top of the plant when both plant and soil are dry. After a few days, more earth may be put around the plant, leaving from four to six inches of the top above the soil. This may be accomplished by a celery hiller or, on a small scale, with the hoe. It is sometimes an advantage to "handle" celery before hilling, that is, draw the stalks closely about the heart of the plant, holding them in place either by tying or with soil. From 10 to 18 days are required to bleach celery for use by this method. Celery well protected with soil will not be injured by quite severe frosts. Where celery is to be stored for winter use, it should be blanched but very little, if at all, in the field.

Keeping Down Weeds.

The average farmer's vegetable garden is not a model because of the presence of numerous weeds, due in part to poor arrangement. Everything should be planted in rows so that the wheel-hoe or even a double-shovel plow and a horse can be used. The latter are the dependable and most economical weed killers on the farm for many of the garden crops, hence plans should be made in advance of planting so that the horse and cultivator will do a large part of this work. Short rows require a good deal of turning which means much unnecessary trampling on the growing things. The wheel-hoe is an excellent tool to use where hand power is required. Its timely use will usually greatly reduce the amount of hand weeding.

There are some garden seeds that are very slow in germinating. In fact, three or four weeks are required to start a few varieties into growth. The addition of a few radish seed to these tardy sprouters will locate the rows they occupy so that cultivation may be started in advance of the weeds. This precaution will often save the crop.

A weeder made from a piece of plank with a few rows of spikes driven through is destructive to the tiny weedlets when it is used on a bright day. A light iron-tooth garden rake will break the crust that forms after a rain on clay soils, and, at the same time, kill weeds, while the plants are liberated from this unfavorable covering. There are several hand weeders on the market which are great helps to the gardener. The seedmen's catalogs list a variety of small weeders which are cheap, which work among the plants in the row, cutting off the grass and weed roots by the dozen while one plant could be pulled. The children will enjoy using these up-to-date weed killers. Where the horse and tillage implements will do the work it does not pay to depend upon hand pulling of weeds.

THE ORCHARD

Market Fruit Carefully.

Only a little extra time and skill are required to market plums and apples properly. If they reach the market poorly graded, and bruised, or in dirty broken packages, they cannot command good prices. Every farm paper advertises the clean, neat packages necessary to show fruits advantageously.

Pick with care. Don't wait for plums to soften or apples to become mealy. They should be well colored and large but still firm. A soft plum will not stay up in the market and neither will the price. Fall apples may be picked when full size is reached without regard to color, or the color may be allowed to develop if desired, but the fruit must not be allowed to soften or drop if it is to be handled profitably.

Discard all bruised, stung, or misshapen plums and grade as No. 1 those of good color, and as No. 2 those inferior in coloring. Sort according to size, so that every package is uniform throughout in size of plums which it contains. The same suggestions apply to apples, especial care being taken to discard those that are wormy, scabby, bruised, or stung. Uniformity in color and size of fruit and size of package, combined with neatness and cleanliness of package, will add greatly to the market price of the fruit.

Injury From Bees.

It is a common belief with many people that bees will injure fruit. They claim that the bees puncture grapes and other fruit and suck the juices. This claim cannot be proven. The fact that bees are often found feeding upon fruit does not furnish a proof. They are there because the fruit was broken by some other means. They are taking advantage of an injury and not causing it. The honey bee is the farmer's friend. It assists in the pollination of the flowers and makes a good crop possible. It works for the farmer and pays for the privilege. The charge that it injures crops is wholly unfounded. The only objection to the bee is its sting and that it uses only in self-defense. People should understand this insect better for they owe it a debt of gratitude.

IS EASY TO TRAP MOTHS

Lighted Lantern in Shallow Pan Kills Pests.

BY W. E. HINDS.

Many destructive worm moths are readily attracted to lights and may be trapped in large numbers, thus preventing many worms, but of course this cannot be considered as a substitute for poisoning. It will be helpful to test the emergence of the moths in this way and thus to know just when to begin applications of poisons.

A lantern or light trap may be easily and cheaply made as follows: Arrange in some way by using a box, barrel or stake with a board on top to raise the trap a foot or two above the plants you are trying to protect. Place on this a shallow pan or tub containing an inch of water with just enough kerosene oil to form a film over its surface to kill the insects that may fall into it. In the middle of the pan set an ordinary, lighted lantern. Let this burn brightly through the night, to attract the moths. No one knows how far this will attract them. Doubtless, much depends upon the brightness of the light or the darkness of the night. This is a very simple and effective method of exterminating the moths of many injurious insects. Flying against the lantern, the moths simply drop into the oil and water and their career of usefulness is over.

HINTS FOR DAIRYMEN

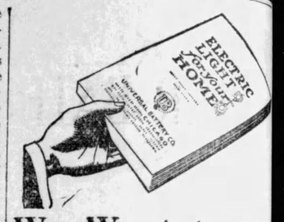
Have the doors and gates around the dairy barn wide enough to allow the biggest cow in the herd to pass through with plenty of room to spare. Many calves are lost through injury by crowding.

We once saw a farm laborers hit a fine cow with a club because she broke through a light fence to reach an armful of green fodder. The next thing we saw was the man going down the lane toward the town carrying his grip.

How the cows do draw up the water during hot days! A tubful to a thirsty cow is as a single chocolate sundae to a thirsty schoolgirl.

There is no more sentiment about a cow than there is about a hen. Both are mere machines to turn out a delicious product and it devolves upon the person who runs the machine to get results.

Breed every year from the strongest, best developed fowls and especially from those of good laying qualities.



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CHANCE TO GET A HOME

Over 400,000 Acres to Be Entered Under Act.

Washington, August 21.—More than [illegible] acres of arid and non-irrigable lands in the west have been designated for entry under the enlarged homestead act, Secretary Lane of the interior department announced today. The areas designated include 3,000 acres in Wyoming, 65,000 acres in Washington, 140,000 acres in Arizona, 28,000 acres in New Mexico and 37,000 acres in Colorado.

WOULD HAVE U. S. MERCHANT SHIPS

Chairman Alexander Working on Legislation for Government Owned Lines.

BY J. A. MATHEWS.

Washington, August 22.—Convinced that the United States government must aid capital, Chairman Alexander of the merchant marine and fisheries committee of the house, is working on legislation for an American owned line in the South American trade. Possibly he will also provide for a government line in the transatlantic trade, though he states frankly he hopes the latter will not be necessary.

Mr. Alexander stated today that he believed the present emergency had resulted in breaking up the alleged shipping trust. As chairman of the merchant marine committee he conducted the shipping investigation, which covered the entire field of interior, coastwise and ocean traffic. It was conclusively shown, he stated, that the whole trade is conducted on pooling arrangements and accommodations of various kinds.

Hopes Money Will Loosen.

"It is possible," said Mr. Alexander today, "that the creation of a bureau of war risk insurance will not have the effect of bringing large numbers of ships under American registry for service in the transatlantic trade. Financiers claim they cannot get the money to do it. It is our hope that with the emergency legislation already passed and war risk provided, money may loosen up. In that event it probably would not be necessary for the government to purchase ships for the over seas trade.

"The South American trade presents a different problem. It is my belief that the government must own and operate ships between our ports and those of South America, if our products are to get a firm foothold in the markets of the Latin-American countries.

No Competition Now.

"We found in the investigation that five lines control the commerce to and from South America. Some of these are operated from New York and some from New Orleans. They are owned principally in Great Britain and Germany and fly flags of those countries. They absolutely control the trade, fix the rates and alternate in the traffic so that there is no competition whatever.

"My idea is that with this service once established by the government and placed on a substantial footing, American capital will gladly take over the business. Then the ships which the government used in the trade will be turned over to the navy as colliers, transports and other auxiliaries. I think the present emergency affords the United States an opportunity in this direction at least to promote the American merchant marine in a substantial way.

"If the emergency shipping legislation does no more than bring under American registry vessels of the United Fruit Company and the Standard Oil Company, which are American owned, of course it will not relieve the situation in the overseas trade and will not promote American trade with South America.

May Own Overseas Liners.

"In that event it will be necessary for the government to purchase ships not only for the South American, but for the overseas trade as well.

"I am very sure that such countries as Brazil, Argentina and Chili would gladly co-operate through governmental and commercial agencies in determining the type of ships best suited for the service and other important questions which would naturally arise. International banking facilities will be established with South American countries, which will greatly stimulate trade.

"We would not have to compete with private capital in this country to put ships into the South American trade. By establishing lines of ships to the principal South American ports we could have direct service for mail and freight, where much of it now goes by way of Europe. This would be a great saving in time and would contribute largely to building up our trade with Latin America."

CONGRESS DARE NOT QUIT

Likely to Remain in Session During the War.

Washington, August 21.—Efforts of Republican senators to reach an agreement with Democrats for adjournment of congress within the next two weeks have come to a halt, administration leaders declaring congress would have to remain in session during the war in Europe. Chairman Simmons of the senate finance committee said that inasmuch as congress would have to be ready to meet any revenue shortage caused by the war, there could be no thought of adjourning now.

Some Democratic senators have proposed, however, and the trust legislation program be concluded with the passage of the Clayton bill. They would defer the pending measure authorizing the interstate commerce commission to regulate security issues of common carriers until next session. They contend that more study and investigation are needed to complete that bill, and that the Clayton and trade commission measures should be ample for the immediate further regulation of big business.

Probably the question soon will be settled at a Democratic conference.

Debate over the Clayton bill continued today.

'WATCHFUL WAITING WINS'

Bryan Announces Peace Reigns in Mexico.

Washington, August 21.—"The situation in Mexico is very favorable and you can quote me as saying 'watchful waiting wins,'" said Secretary Bryan today, his face wreathed in smiles.

"The peaceful transfer of authority has taken place and we are hoping for an era of peace, progress and prosperity."

Mr. Bryan said the question of recognition of the Carranza government and withdrawal of the American forces at Vera Cruz had not yet been considered.

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In 48 to 72 hours. No craving for tobacco in any form after first dose. Harmless, no habit-forming drugs. Satisfactory results guaranteed in every case. Write Newell Pharmacal Co., Dept. 86, St. Louis, Mo., for FREE Booklet, "TOBACCO REDEEMER" and positive proof.—Advertisement.

PROSPERITY RETURNING, MORGAN TELLS M'ADOO

Washington, August 21.—Reports of decided improvement in the general condition of the country and the financial situation in New York were brought to the treasury department yesterday by J. P. Morgan and William Porter, a member of the Morgan firm, who conferred with Secretary McAdoo and members of the federal reserve board.

There was some talk at the conference about the present status of international exchange and the desire of American bankers and administration officials to keep American gold here and not export it to Europe.

There is hope in administration circles that it will be only a short time until American shippers will be able to find vessels to transport grain and other commodities to Europe, to offset the balance American bankers owe there.

Messages reached the treasury department yesterday from bankers in many cities of the country, from the Pacific to the Atlantic coast, telling of improved conditions and a return to normal.

New American 20 YEAR Thin Model Watch

Elegantly engraved, gold finished throughout, double hunting case, high grade ruby jeweled American lever movement, stem wind and stem set. Equal in appearance to a 16 jewel $20.00 watch. 20 YEAR GUARANTEE sent with each watch. Long gold finished chain for Ladies, fob or vest chain for Gents free with this Model

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TRY IT TEN DAYS. You will enjoy the smoothest and easiest shaves of your life. After trial, if pleased, pay our FACTORY PRICE of $1.65, and we send you FREE our $1 STROP and our $1 HONE, and if you do us a favor you can get the brush and mirror shown. If Kazor doesn't please, just return at end of ten days. CUT OUT THIS ad. and just say "I accept offer, and will pay you or return Kazor promptly."

MIDDLEBROOKS CUTLERY WORKS D-8 CHICAGO

EXPECTS RUSH TO U. S. REGISTRY

Acting Head of Department of Commerce Sees Great Addition to Fleet.

Washington, August 20.—Vessels flying foreign colors are expected to begin applying immediately for American registry under the law which has just been passed by congress.

The department of commerce, through the navigation bureau, is sending out copies of the law to the various ports and shipping interests, and as soon as there is a general familiarity with the terms of the new legislation the augmenting of the American merchant marine is expected to get in full swing.

Want Insurance Law.

How many vessels are likely to come under the American flag under stimulus of the new law is problematical, but both the treasury and commerce department officials, as well as the maritime interests, are looking ahead to enactment into law of the war risk insurance bill to boom the trans-atlantic trade and to help in the present disturbed state of the export trade.

"I think a good many foreign ships will take advantage of the new registry law," said Acting Secretary Sweet, of the department of commerce, today.

"The war risk insurance provided for in the bill pending in both houses would be a great stimulus.

Great Risks Now.

"The present conditions as to sailing under the flag of a belligerent nation are not very attractive. There is still considerable risk, even with the declaration that the trans-Atlantic lanes are clear at this time. I think the situation in this respect will weigh heavily with many of the ships now under foreign colors and tend to bring some of them at least under American registry.

"It would be a big loss to any shipping interest to have its ships captured, of course. That risk is now being run by many vessels that may be figuring on coming under the American flag. Many of them already are owned by Americans.

Could Take Chances.

"A material factor to be reckoned with by the shipping interests that have kept out under the old conditions is that it is impracticable for them to get insurance for vessels sailing under the flag of a belligerent nation. Of course, they can take their chances. They can dim their lights, they can paint their smokestacks, but the risk they run while under those colors is great nevertheless, and they would not run any risk if they travel under American registry."

BIG TASK FOR OLD OHIO MAN

Wilson Personally Selects Howe to Be Immigration Commissioner.

Washington, August 20.—President Wilson made a personal appointment yesterday in Frederic C. Howe, formerly of Cleveland, to be commissioner of immigration at the port of New York.

There was a score of candidates, but the President sent for Senator O'Gorman to ask him to acquiesce in the choice of Mr. Howe. The President has in mind the introducing of more humane methods in handling immigrants at Ellis Island, and he made up his mind Howe was the man to carry out his plans.

Ohio men who are familiar with the work of Mr. Howe in Cleveland and in the Ohio legislature were interested today in the announcement of the appointment.

2,000 IN PANIC IN PAVILION

Lightning Hits Building at Brighton Beach, New York.

New York, August 22.—For nearly half an hour yesterday afternoon New York was as dark as night while it was visited by one of the most severe electrical storms in its history. One death, a panic among 2,000 bathers in a pavilion struck by lightning and injury to seven persons caught in the path of a spectacular Broadway runaway sums up the known casualties.

Louis Sen, a Chinese farmer, was killed by a bolt while working in a field at Astoria, L. I.

Warning of the storm's approach sent a throng of bathers into a pavilion at Brighton Beach a few minutes before lightning struck the building. Someone cried "fire" and in the rush which followed many women fainted.

Kaiser Proposes to Levy $40,000,000 Tax on Brussels

Washington, August 22.—Until the exact conditions are known under which a $40,000,000 war tax is to be levied upon Brussels by its German captors, it is not regarded as possible by the international law experts here to pass finally upon the legality of that method of warfare.

The practice of levying such taxes upon conquered communities, which was quite common in most wars up to and including the Napoleonic area, has since that time fallen into desuetude and no traces of such exactions are to be found in the history of the civil war, in the Turco-Russian war, the Franco-Russian war, or the Russo-Japanese wars.

But it is recalled that in the Napoleonic wars against the allies of Europe, Napoleon imposed forced indemnities on the Italian provinces and also on the pope. He also enriched the Louvre by taking the choicest treasures from the art galleries of cities overrun.

The Hague conference at its second meeting showed distinct opposition to such collections, but when it came to reducing that sentiment to the form of treaties, the subject was treated rather vaguely and mainly with the purpose of safeguarding individual property. Generally, it appeared that there was no prohibition in terms upon local or municipal governments, precisely as in the case of the indemnities exacted from national governments at the end of hostilities.

The kaiser's levy on Brussels means $55 a head for every man, woman, boy and girl in the city. That is an average of nearly $250 from every family in the country.

CARRANZA'S RULE PROMISES PEACE

New President of Mexico Enters Capital While the People Cheer.

Mexico City, August 21.—General Venustiano Carranza, the supreme chief of the Mexican revolution, and from today provisional president of the republic, entered the capital Thursday. In an address he promised a new era of real constitutional government.

It is estimated that more than 150,000 persons crowded the line of march of the new president and his followers, which extended from the village of Atzcapotzalco to the national palace, a distance of six miles.

Showered With Flowers.

There was not the slightest disorder as Carranza and his staff passed through the cheering crowds, which showered them with flowers and confetti, and from which came cries of "Long live Carranza; long live the constitutional government!"

At dawn the troops began forming at close intervals in a double line along the entire distance over which the victorious leader was to pass. Back of the troops were ranged the sightseers, and every roof and balcony also held spectators.

It was near noon when Carranza, mounted on a superb horse and accompanied by his staff and the generals of the northwest, the central and northeast divisions of the constitutionalist army, left Atzcapotzalco, escorted by a squadron of cavalry and the Fourth Sonora battalion of infantry, which acted as the guard of honor.

On reaching the city limits, the column was met by the mayor and the city council of the capital, who delivered to General Carranza the keys of the city. The cavalcade then proceeded to the historic Chapultepec Castle, where two batteries of artillery fired a salute. Here the parade turned down the beautiful Paso de la Reforma avenue, which leads from the castle to the national palace. Here were grouped hundreds of school children dressed in white, each carrying a bouquet and a Mexican flag. As Carranza passed they sang a hymn written for the occasion, entitled "Union and Liberty."

Flag Madero Dropped.

When the procession reached the National theatre it halted in order that the chief executive might receive at the hands of a delegation of workmen the flag which President Madero dropped at that very spot on the fateful 9th of February, 1913, the date of the Huerta-Diaz uprising.

A few moments after he entered the palace President Carranza appeared on the balcony, under the liberty ball, and made his address to the crowd. The troops then passed in review.

A New Government Now Controls Mexico

Mexico City, August 19.—A decree is to be issued tomorrow by the governor of the federal district repudiating government notes of the issue of July 25 last. This issue was made during the regime of Provisional President Francisco Carbajal on the authorization of the $60,000,000 six per cent 10-year gold bonds made by the Huerta administration. About $10,000,000 of this paper is now in circulation. The repudiation is based upon the decree issued by Venustiano Carranza on April 26, refusing to recognize the acts of the Huerta government.

The new Constitutionalist cabinet was announced last night as follows:

Minister of foreign affairs, Ysidro Fabela.

Minister of the interior, Eliseo Arredondo.

Minister of public instruction, Dr. Miguel Silva.

Minister of communications, Ygnacio Bonillas.

Minister of finance, Felicitos Villareal.

Minister of war, Eduardo Hay.

The appointment of minister of justice has been deferred awaiting the reorganization of the courts.

The mustering out of the federal troops is proceeding rapidly. Four thousand were released today, each enlisted man receiving $10 and his fare home, while the officers received $20 and their fare.

LONDON LIFTS BAN ON CORRESPONDENTS

London, August 21.—As a result of representations made by the English press, the war office today rescinded orders against any correspondents accompanying the expeditionary force. A certain number of correspondents will be allowed to join the force at a later stage, but exactly when it is not definitely stated.

One well known newspaper man, who has been working in England ten years on a London newspaper and who is an American citizen, was selected by one paper to represent it with the expeditionary force. His fate hangs in the balance. Field Marshal Kitchener is understood to have stated he had no objection to this particular American going under the circumstances.

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No War Prices

On Goodyear Tires. All advances—due to doubled cost of rubber—were withdrawn on August 19th. This applies to dealers and consumers.

We have secured from abroad sufficient rubber at former prices to warrant this announcement. Goodyear prices are now everywhere the same as they were before the war.

Sturdier Tires

In These Four Ways Excelling All the Rest

The tires which rule in Tiredom now are Goodyear tires—by long odds.

After men have used four millions of them, they lead in prestige and in sales.

The only reason is that motorists—hundreds of thousands of them—have proved these the sturdiest tires. They use them and tell other men to use them.

Where They Excel

Back of that super-service lie four exclusive features. They are these:

Our No-Rim-Cut feature. Time has proved it the only satisfactory way to completely wipe out rim-cutting.

Our "On-Air" cure. This exclusive process costs us $1,500 daily, but it ends the chief cause of blow-outs.

Our rubber rivets. By a patent method, hundreds of these are formed in each tire to combat tread separation. They reduce this risk sixty per cent.

All-Weather treads—the matchless anti-skids. They are tough, double-thick and enduring. Resistless on wet roads with their deep, sharp grips; yet flat and smooth, so they run like a plain tread.

Upper Class Tires How to Get Them

These things make Goodyears the upper class tires. No other maker employs them. And no other method combats one of these troubles in an equally efficient way.

These things mean safety, sturdiness and strength. They mean maximum mileage and minimum trouble.

When one tire gives them—and others don't—you should get the tire that does.

Any dealer will supply you if you say you want this tire. He will sell it to you at a price impossible were it not for our mammoth output.

It is up to you. Note again these extra features. Then ask some Goodyear user what it means to have such tires.

Find out why Goodyear leads.

GOODYEAR AKRON, OHIO

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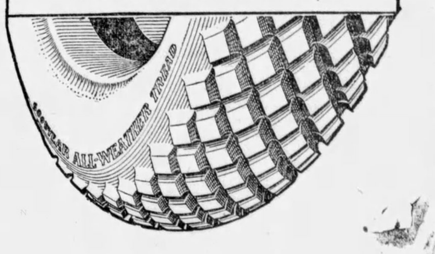
With All-Weather Treads or Smooth



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(1852)

BLADE PATTERNS LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

6820—Girls' Dress.

This frock shows the new blouse, which is separate from the skirt and which is gathered into a belt or left to hang loose. The one piece circular skirt is joined to an underwaist which fastens in the back. One of two materials may be used in making. The pattern is cut in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Medium size requires 3 yards of 44 in. plain goods and ¾ yard of 44 in. plaid material.

6805—Ladies' Waist.

This waist is cut in a single piece, with a center front closing. A handsome flare collar trims the neck. The style is suitable for lace, net, allover embroidery, voile and similar materials. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 1⅝ yds. of 36 in. material.

6219—Ladies' Dress.

Style and simplicity are here combined. The waist has an ornamental front closing and a small collar at the neck. The sleeves have the regulation armhole. A four gore skirt is joined to the blouse without fullness at the top and may have raised or regulation waist line.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 4 yds. of 44 in. material and 1¼ yds. of 27 in. to trim.

4634—Ladies' One-Piece Apron.

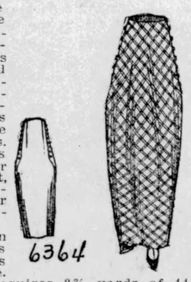
This apron may be in one piece unless the narrowness of the material require a seam. It is low in the neck and may be sleeveless or may have plain sleeves. Gingham and calico are the most practical of apron materials.

The pattern is cut in sizes 32, 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 3⅞ yds. of 36 in. material, made with the sleeves, or 3¼ yds. of 36 inch without sleeves.

6364—Ladies' Skirt.

This is one of the more practical models for walking use. It has two gores and either the raised or the regulation waistline. There is a slight flare below the hips. Such a style is suitable for serge, cheviot, tweeds, mixtures and other woolen novelties.

The pattern is cut in sizes 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 2¾ yards of 44 inch material.



6799—Child's Set.

This set consists of dress, petticoat and drawers. The dress has a little empire waist and sleeves with regulation waistline. The skirt is in one piece and is gathered in one piece. Nainsook is suitable for these garments and embroidered edging for trimming. The pattern is cut in sizes, ½, 1, 2 and 3 years. Medium size requires for dress 2 yards of 27 inch goods; for petticoat 1½ yards of 36 inch material and 2 yards of edging. For drawers ¾ yard of 36 inch material, with ⅞ yard of edging.

4615—Child's One-Piece Apron.

This is for little girls up to 12 years of age. It fastens by a single button on each shoulder and there is a short strap across the back at the shoulder line. White crossbar muslin, gingham, linen and similar fabrics are suitable, and even dark colored brilliantine.

The pattern is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Medium size requires 1½ yds. of 27-in. material.

5600—Ladies' Dressing Sacque.

This garment is cut in one piece. All free edges are trimmed with a band of contrasting material and the loose sleeves may be left open at the wrist or drawn into a band cuff. Challie, silk, cotton crepe, etc., are appropriate fabrics.

The pattern is cut in sizes 32, 36, 40 and 44 in. bust measure. Medium size requires 4 yards of 36 inch material without seam at back.

EVERY WOMAN HER OWN DRESSMAKER

We publish a quarterly Fashion Magazine, called EVERY WOMAN HER OWN DRESSMAKER, which illustrates 200 practical styles for ladies, misses and children.

We will send the latest issue of this book for 2c, postage prepaid, if ordered at the same time that a pattern is ordered.

WAR —A— NOVEL

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

—instead of laying whole on the ground?"

Ben was a bit puzzled for a minute. "Ain't had no time?" asks I.

"You bet not! This dam' war's a mighty busy business—night and day—especially night!"

What's in the war to keep a lonely country tavern busy," says I, "especially at night? That's funny."

"Well, you try keeping one. First a company of Confedarates comes and eats me out of house and home. Then a regiment of Federals does the same."

"You get the house eaten pretty often, Ben," says I.

"Some one rides off with a horse," Ben goes on, "leaving me a polite note to the U. S. A. or the C. S. A., to pay for 'em. I got twenty such notes! Well, do you think any of 'em is going to get paid? And there are other things keep me busy and poor," but he didn't tell me these.

"You got hard luck, Ben," says I, and I'll send the hireland over to cut your trees into fire-wood and help anything else."

"No, you don't," says Ben, more angry than I could see any excuse for. "You mind your own business and keep to your own pasture and I'll do the same. I know where you stand. And, while we're about it, you might as well know that the neighbors think some of your family had better join something—or enlist in the army—one side or the other!"

"Suppose, Ben," says I, "you take your own advice and tend to your own business and keep behind your own fences and join things and enlist yourself—like they say you're doing. If you don't mabe there's a licking due you."

"Hah!" laughs Ben, "I wouldn't give much for the skin of any man who raises his hand against me! I can bring a thousand men up the valley in ten minutes."

"Well," says I, madder and madder, I'll risk my skin and do it now—one against a thousand and one!"

And I would—if a squad of Unions hadn't rode up just then.

"Are these the aforesaid thousand?" I asked Ben. "All right if they're that color."

"No," says he. "They're not that color, dam' you!"

Of course everybody knew that Ben was a kind of secessionist—but I didn't know he was as outspoken and fighty as that. He use' to sit in "Africa" at the church—right out front.

The commanding officer studies as both in a minute, and looks up and down the valley, then from the felled trees all about—especially at the house and the doors and the windows—and whether any other house except mine could have been seen from Crider's—and mine was hid, just as his had been, by thick trees.

"What are these trees cut down for?" he asks me, thinking I owned them.

"Fire-wood," grins I. "The soldiers eat me out of fire-wood all the time."

"Why aren't they made into fire-wood then? They can't be eaten this way."

"Too busy."

The officer smiles a little, then says sudden:

"Where's Lucas Mallory?"

"Again, please," says I, "I never heard that name before. Is it a bird or a beast?"

"A man."

"An Irishman? You're in the wrong county for Irishmen. Three counties further on. Try something Dutch."

"Don't know anything of Lucas Mallorey, eh? Well, then, what do either of you know of Sharon Lodge of the K. of the G. C.?"

"What is that, sir?" asks Ben, very polite and dumb and innocent.

"Oh, hell!" says the officer. "Knights of the Golden Circle. What are your names? I suppose you know that?"

I gave him mine. But when it came time for Ben to give his he says: "Phineas Brown, sir," kind of simple, winking to me.

The officer wrote that down.

"And where is Crider's?" says he.

Ben winked at me again and says: "Some six miles further south. In this direction. Crider passed through here not more than twenty minutes ago, sir, that road, south, sir."

"What does Crider look like?"

"He's a tall bald man with whiskers, and looks sneaky," says Ben.

At that the officer faces his men about and goes off south at a hard gallop.

"That's not a good photograph of you, Ben," says I. "Except, maybe, the 'sneaky' parts."

"You bet not. I suppose I'm drafted and they're looking for me," says Ben. "I'm going to the woods. You had better do the same for a while—in another direction. Don't forget you've been seen with me." He laughs like the joke's on me.

And Ben actually starts toward the woods and away from his house.

I went home—a good deal mixed.

VIII.

Dave.

And, a little while afterward, who do you think walks in the house, entirely unexpected? Dave!

My! My old heart got stuck in my throat and nearly choked me to death. Dave laughs like a fiend and pounds me on the back, like they do children that are strangling.

"Now you better, daddy?" he laughs at last, setting me up careful, in a chair. "What was it? Meat or tobacco?"

"What do you want here," I says, "beating up the kindest and most unfortunate daddy in the world? Sit down!" and he sits down on top of me, nearly bursting me open. "Go right back where you came from, you Johnny Reb!"—just in fun, of course. I was so happy!

"I won't!" says Dave. "I ain't of age yet and you got to keep me till I am. You can be arrested and sent to jail for turning out such a nice son."

"Come along," says I. "We'll all be there sooner or later, anyhow—the way things ar going. It'll be a fine place to keep a little boy out of mischief."

"Little boy!" says Dave, lifting me as easy, and carrying me around the room on his shoulder. "Now you behave!"

He slams me down in a chair and hugs me.

"Take notice," says he, "that I won't be crowded out of house and home by no second-hand female by-marriage cousin."

"Who told you about her?" asks I.

"Told me? Everybody along the road from Virginia to here. Ben Crider and she are good friends."

"Now, you don't say so," says I, a good bit soprized at that. "I wonder where she and Ben met?"

"I don't know," says Dave, "but he thinks she's a noble woman!"

Dave laughs at that, as if he knew the sort of nobility that would appeal to Ben. But I says:

"Oh, of course! She's a little bit rebel. Ben's a good bit secessionist—when there are no soldiers in blue uniforms about. That accounts for it."

"I expect they sit together on the top rail of the fence, like a couple of crows," says Dave, "and talk large talk about the war—fix it all up their way—"

"Till the soldiers come," laughs I, "then they take to the woods. Well, Davy," I goes on, like I was distressed, "she's here, the second-hand by-marriage female cousin, I can not tell a lie, and, therefore and henceforth and moreover, I can't keep you. There's no room. Back you go to Dixie," and I turns him around like I was aiming him south.

"Ain't the second-hand female cousin by-marriage a rebel?" asks Dave. "You—"

"A-yes," says I.

"Under this Union roof! Phew! What?"

"Just a female one," snickers I.

"Down in Dixie they're more fighty than the male ones. Gosh—they kiss and run their sweethearts off to get shot. They hug their brothers—and push 'em in it. They make red-white-and-red flags out of their clothes and climb poles to put 'em up. If it was that way up here we'd lick 'em. But, as it ain't—they'll lick us. If it wasn't for the women Virginia wouldn't have seceded. But they got after the men and pushed 'em clean through it. If I hadn't got out between two days/they was going to push me into something. I don't know what it was. Some of the boys say they smelled tar. Well—I hate tar except on an axle. Gosh! I saw three men hanging to trees as I took a walk northward in the moonlight. I was so scared that I forgot to go back and kept on here. I don't want anything to do with female rebels. They frighten me. They're too rebly. They ain't satisfied with just speeches and singing—like the men. They want to see and hear the real boom-a-lally-booms. I'll just keep on going till I get to Washington. I'll bet Father Abraham'll be gladder to see me than you are. He's glad to see most any one that's fighty like me nowadays. I guess they've all gone back on the poor old man, and he can't lick the South without help. And suppose I get shot full of holes—it'll be his fault—and how'll you like the wind blowing through a nice son of yours—woo!—all on account of a second-hand cousin?"

"I'd rather have you air-tight," says I, and we both laughed hearty at the joke.

To Be Continued.

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TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1914.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is especially prepared for the American home.

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Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

In time of war a lot of individual meanness is overlooked.

Nations go to war for one thing and then fight for something else.

It must tickle the devil to hear a king talking about divine rights.

Summer is almost gone. Time flies, to those of us who are out of jail.

Mr. Bryan's peace treaties are with countries that couldn't whip anybody.

Poor old congress, it may have to remain in session until the war is over.

Let it not be forgotten that keeping out of war is no insignificant achievement.

Praying for victory is not like praying for rain. The rain is bound to come.

The trouble in Europe may make the work of royal matchmakers more difficult.

It's just like a censor to cut out of the news the very things everybody wants to read.

Now is the time to keep well. Postpone your biliousness until the price of medicines goes down.

It is our notion that the poet laureate of England ought to have an assistant to do all the work for him.

Aunt Sarah Bernhardt longs to go to war, but she has reached an age where longing is quite safe.

That man was made to mourn is just as true now as it was when Bobbie Burns made the discovery.

The corn crop has done nothing exciting, but to remain normal in a year of sensational events is something.

Sometimes General Carranza acts like a man who would rather wear a lot of braid on his uniform than fight.

Since the gallant fight made by the Belgians it would be no great surprise to see a tame rabbit attacking a bulldog.

Uncle Joe Cannon says Mr. Taft is a troublemaker. He must still have that well-known Winona speech in mind.

When a boy gets big enough to throw daddy through the transom, daddy begins to lose interest in eugenics.

The woman with a husband or son in the European conflict isn't thinking about the $50,000,000 a day the war is said to cost.

Home-grown limburger cheese will have to answer for the present. Anyway, it is a difficult matter to smell the difference.

It is about time for somebody to step forward with the claim that General Sherman never said it—that he was misquoted.

There is this comfort, when one of the Kaiser's sons is wounded, it doesn't hurt any worse than a private soldier's wounds.

When Jack Johnson goes to war for France it will be just like him to demand a guarantee and 75 per cent. of the gate receipts.

The swatting campaign has had its effect; flies are fewer than ever before. But at that they are not as scarce as buffaloes.

A married man can't enlist in Canada unless his wife agrees. And if she agrees the poor fellow doesn't know what to think about it.

English militants now have time to do their mending and darning. Some of their stockings must have been frightfully full of holes.

"German army hammers away at allies' front." No easy matter to maintain a fashionable straight front under such circumstances.

"How to Hold Husbands," by Dr. Wiley. Doc ran at large so long he ought to be able to add a chapter telling how to catch 'em.

"Do not disturb thyself by thinking of the whole of thy life," said Marcus Aurelius. That was Mark's way of telling people to forget it.

J. P. Morgan says prosperity is returning. Mr. Morgan is always one of the first to get news of this character. He and Prosperity are old chums.

Usually when a person, with the best of intentions, sits down and writes a letter to the newspaper, calling attention to an error it made, he makes a few mistakes himself.

After a woman has worked for fifteen years to convert a man into an ideal husband, she finds that she needs about thirty years more to put on the finishing touches.

Guess the leaders of the feminist movement will have to do something about that old-fashioned phrase, "he claimed his bride." Sounds too much like an echo of the stone age.

"A California clergyman has resigned his pastorate rather than quit smoking, as his parishioners wished." There is the nucleus of a new church for the smokers to rally round.

"If forced to eat their own words," says a bright paragrapher, "more people would have indigestion." And the fellow who uses sharp words would have something worse than indigestion.

The notion that the world is not civilized should be checked before it becomes widespread. Look at the fine machinery we have to fight with, and then compare it with the clumsy bludgeons primordial man had to use.

WITH THE BELGIANS OUT OF THE GAME.

The censors are taking very good care that none of the details of the fighting in Belgium shall get so far as the cable operators. Even of the bigger events of the war, such as the fall of the forts at Liege, the retreat to Antwerp and the seizure of Brussels the news leave a great deal to be inferred.

Yet in spite of the lack of detailed news, it appears safe to draw these inferences: The Germans have, at last, succeeded in driving a wedge between the French and the combined Belgian and English armies. They have obtained command of the great trunk railways leading from the capital to the French border, and can utilize them now for the swift transportation of troops and supplies. It is quite likely that the Germans will merely keep Antwerp covered so that the enemy there cannot interfere with the big business to the southward. The task of turning the French may proceed with little troubling as to the future actions of the Belgians. They are virtually out of the game.

The victory for the Germans has been won at a high cost in time. There is no doubt that little or no resistance was expected of the Belgians. The ten or twelve days of delay caused by the fighting in Belgium gave France just so much more time in which to move her troops, strengthen her barrier forts and inject the fighting spirit into the reserves. The delay put off the day when Germany, if she win in France, could turn back and deal with Russia.

There is no way now of telling what advantage has been taken of the Belgian resistance by France and Russia, no way of telling what changes in plans have been forced on the German commanders, no way of telling whether the fighting on the Meuse will be but an incident of the big war or will be the factor which decides the final results.

THE GREAT OPPORTUNITY

The crops of 1914, it is estimated, will sell for $300,000,000 more than was brought by the crops of 1913. The government has poured money into western banks with which to move the grain. It has authorized the use of millions more to meet any possible gold famine brought about by the war. Shortly, we will have ships of our own carrying our manufactures to South America and Asia. When the madness in Europe is over, we will have food for the war-exhausted countries and, if our luck is with us, we will have the means to transport it.

The rate question is—at least for the time—out of the way. The currency question is settled. There is promise of an early end of the dodging and squirming, the backing and filling and political capital-making over the trust bills.

The sky is afire with the aurora borealis of opportunity. Prosperity is hammering at our doors. Once we have rounded the rocks which the war has made and escaped the shoals of international complications, we should be entering on an era of prosperity which will make all other such eras seem but timid venturings with possibilities.

A NEW DEAL IN MEXICO

Senor Carranza is now Provisional President Carranza. If events fall out with him as they usually do with Mexican gentlemen of ambition who climb so high he will be President Carranza in fact. He will have all that goes with mastery in the City of Mexico, a brilliant uniform, access to the national strong box, a bodyguard and an obsequious following. None can wish him more luck than the Americans, never his enemies and quite frequently his friends.

We are prepared to be hopeful about Provisional President Carranza, not so much because we think he is wiser than his training, but because of the law of chances. Mexico has had presidents weak, some shrewd and cunning and some with more temper than statesmanship. But it seems to have been the way with all of them to look out for the main chance, to consider their own interests of more importance than the interests of the thousands of people in their care. Perhaps, at last, a change will come about. The hundredth man may be taking into his hands the destiny of the poor, torn and distressed republic.

AGE AND LAND HOLDINGS

At what age does the American farmer cease to "buy more land to raise more corn to feed more hogs to buy more land?"

According to a bulletin of the federal census bureau, this age is somewhere between fifty-four and sixty-five. The bulletin shows that most of the small farms of the country are owned by young men, between twenty-four and thirty-four years old. As these farmers take on more years they take on more land. The largest farms are owned by men ranging from forty-five to fifty-four years of age. After that age, the census bureau has found, there is a marked tendency on the part of the American farmers to reduce their holdings of land, "to give up the care of large farms (renting them in many cases), while at the same time they do not wish to give up active life entirely, and so retain a small portion under their own management."

Thus, if you know a farmer's age, you might be able to say how much land he owns, or knowing what land he has, how old he is. That is, you could do this if the rule the census bureau has constructed out of its statistics was not as broad as all the United States. If you applied it to your home country you might find it a good rule because of the astonishing number of exceptions to it.

SECEDE FROM PARIS

The trap-door has been sprung under the "Fashion Hint from Paris." And the American republic still stands. Our women folk manage to do their shopping, select their gowns, and go through the mysterious formula of getting into their clothes, in spite of the fact that the Commanders-in-Chief of Fashion have had all they could do trying to convince a sceptical government that they were too old and too fat for war service. So far as we know, there has been no tearing of hair and gnashing of teeth, outside of Paris, because the war has come between the gentlemen milliners and dressmakers of Paris and their subject customers across the Atlantic.

Paris, it has been admitted for a long time, has had rather too much to say as to what the women of the rest of the world should wear. It has exercised its power in tyrannical form—as attest the hobble. At last, the opportunity has come to declare independence. It will be weeks, perhaps months, before Paris can pick up the scepter again and bid all of womankind, from Nish to Newark, from Memphis to Melbourne, to dress, comb their hair and powder their noses according to the ever-changing Parisian whim. In the meanwhile, America can establish her own Center of Fashion. She can lay down her own codes, develop her own ideas, originate her own designs. It is a chance that should not be let to slip away unheeded.

THE AERIAL CORPS

So far as may be learned from the censored dispatches, aeroplanes and dirigible balloons are playing but an indifferent part in the European war. They have failed to prove revolutionary to military science, as in recent years it has been predicted they would. Their possession by one army has not given that army an immense advantage over its enemy, nor where flying machines and airships have been lacking has that meant defeat and disaster.

The value of the aeroplane as a scout can probably not be exaggerated. It can detect the movements of troops, learn a good deal as to the strength of troops, verify maps and military memoranda—do, in short, a thousand things that once could be done only with difficulty and at dreadful hazard. Yet where both sides are equipped with aeroplanes, there is no advantage to either side. Instead of fighting more or less blindly, being more or less uncertain as to the enemy's strength and maneuvers, a commander now fights with a perfect knowledge of what he is doing. He is pitting less upon chance and more upon brute force and swiftness.

The dirigible balloon may come out of the war with honors, but it is doubtful. The airship is not only hard to handle and hard to drive, but is such a target that gunners delight to practice upon.

Like many other things in this world, military science is fairly revolutionary-proof, putting the new to work for it, but not succumbing to the new.

WAR LOANS

The pronouncement of the state department that "loans to any foreign nation which is at war is inconsistent with the true spirit of neutrality" is certainly open to argument.

If it is "inconsistent with the true spirit of neutrality" for private persons to lend money to the warriors abroad, it must be inconsistent to sell them wheat or flour or meat. The one is as much a commercial proposition as the other. Fighting is encouraged and prolonged just as much by the receipt of food as by the receipt of gold. It is quite possible that peace could be forced upon the combatants sooner if we denied them wheat, flour and meat than if we refused to buy their bonds.

Upon another ground, however, the making of loans to the battling nations ought to be frowned upon. In a war so tremendous as this one, one or more of the countries involved might be left bankrupt. Indeed, there are chances that at least one of the countries may lose its present national form entirely. Its public securities may never be recognized again as securities of value. Loans made now to any of the seven nations will be highly speculative. Americans subscribing to them will be taking chances with fate. To believe at this stage that the whole scheme of things in Europe is going to pieces is no harder a proposition than, four weeks ago, it was to believe that half a continent would be at war.

The state department's ruling on neutrality may be bad. But the warning is worth a good deal.

"HONORABLE, CLEAN AND FAIR," BUT WRONG

Probably no stranger decision, at least in a big case, has ever been handed down than the decision commanding the dissolution of the Harvester Trust.

This company, the United States circuit court at St. Paul found, has been guilty of violating the Sherman anti-trust law by forming a combination of five corporations, the result of which was the acquisition of control over 80 per cent of the farm implement manufacturing industry. "It is but just, though, to make it plain," said the judges delivering the majority opinion, "that in the main the business conduct of the company toward its competitors has been honorable, clean and fair.'"

Nevertheless, the first was ordered to submit itself to dissolution. For, says the court, "a statute must be taken by the courts as a true estimate of the preponderance of public opinion. It is not for them to question whether that opinion was rightly weighed and interpreted."

The decisin amounted to this: The Harvester trust has been formed in defiance of the law. Still, it seems only the fair thing to publish the fact that no wrongdoing, because of the combination, has been brought to light.

New Premiums for Blade Readers

Wm. A. Rogers' Silverware, Nottingham Lace Curtains and Three-Piece Lace Bed Sets.

This Announcement of Special Interest to Subscribers Whose Time Expires During September.

Our subscription season which started with the month of August promises to be one of the most successful in the history of the Toledo Blade. Nearly all of our subscribers whose time expired in August renewed for the coming year and a great many of these sent us clubs of 10, 15 and 20 names.

The great popularity of the Blade, together with the exceptionally low price, makes it very easy to raise a large club, and as an appreciation for assistance in helping us to enlarge our list of subscribers, we offer a variety of useful articles absolutely free. Our premiums for this season are, without doubt, the most attractive we have ever offered. Every article is of the usual "Blade quality" and as you know needs no further recommendation.

We particularly wish to call to your attention our new and beautiful line of Wm. A. Rogers Silverware in the new Sherwood design. This pattern is rich and beautiful in its perfect symmetry and is finished in the tasteful French Gray style. All silverware is of the same pattern, so that by raising a few small clubs of subscribers, you can very soon have a complete set. We shall continue to offer Lace Curtains and Lace Bed Sets, because of the increasing demand for these useful household articles.

How to Obtain These Premiums.

On the first day of each month we will mail to every subscriber whose time expires during that month, a notice giving choice of several propositions for renewal. Therefore all subscribers whose time expires during September, should receive our proposition by September 1st. If not received by September 4th please notify us and a duplicate will be mailed promptly. We shall be prepared for the majority of our readers to send us clubs of 10 names or more, thereby availing themselves of our liberal propositions. This proposition is not made as a general one to all of our subscribers, as it would be impossible to serve all at once. Therefore, this offer is made to September subscribers only, and 30 days later the October people will have their turn, and so on in order of expiration. In this way we will be able to take care of orders with regularity, and all our subscribers will be served in due time during their expiration month. When you receive your notice, please read carefully the several propositions we make; you will find them exceedingly liberal and we are certain that you will not only renew promptly, but that you will send us a club of at least 10 or 20 names, and thereby earn one or more of the beautiful and useful premiums we offer.

We have just mailed to all of our subscribers whose time expires during the month of September our special propositions for renewals and the raising of clubs. We ask that you please accept one of our propositions before October 1st, as after that date we shall deal with October subscribers only.

The Toledo Weekly Blade is unquestionably the best family newspaper published in America and is always looked to for guidance on the great questions of national consequence. Its policy is always constructive and it stands for our national ideal of better homes and better Americans. The Blade is a valuable, cheer-giving weekly visitor and just the kind of a newspaper to spread the atmosphere of purity in the home.

You, as a reader of the Blade, know its value in your home, therefore you can cheerfully recommend it to your friends. Tell them how you have been benefited and the pleasure with which you look forward to the coming of your Blade each week. One word of recommendation from you means a new reader of the Blade.

We feel sure that you will not hesitate to do this and in so doing do your part in assisting us to increase the Blade's Great National Family.

Gunfire Louder Than Thunder, Say Experts

The sound of gun fire carries far and the thunder of a big battle travels farther than the thunder of the clouds. Sometimes the booming of guns over land or sea has been mistaken for thunder and often when men are nervously listening for the sound of war, thunder rumblings have been mistaken for cannonading.

Sometimes the imagination plays a prominent part in the case. When Admiral Cervera's fleet was at sea bound west from Spain during the war between that country and the United States certain persons with supersensitive ears heard firing at sea in many places where no firing was.

From Mole St. Nicholas there came numerous messages of heavy cannonading far out at sea.

Before and directly after the opening of hostilities between Germany and the allies persons knowing that French, British and German cruisers were not far off the coast of the United States reported the sound of cannonading at sea. Many people in the coast towns of England reported hearing firing in parts of the North sea where no ships were fighting. Perhaps, as coming events cast their shadows before, they also cast their echoes before.

But the sound of the booming guns goes far. During the siege of Paris the sound of the German guns was heard at Dieppe, 90 miles away. One of the historians at Waterloo vouches for the statement that the roar and din of that wonderful battle was heard 125 miles from the firing line.

Thirty miles is not much distance for the thunder of a battle to travel. The guns of the first battle of Bull Run were heard throughout Washington and for an undetermined distance eastward to the city that hot and memorable Sunday, July 21, 1861, yet the artillery fire was not heavy in that battle, measured by the volume of artillery fire in other battles of the American civil war or the Franco-Prussian war.

The cannonading of the second battle of Bull Run was also heard at Washington.

It is said on scientific authority that the limit of the range of the carrying power of thunder is 15 miles. At least that is the greatest distance ever estimated by observing the flash and counting the number of seconds between that and the arrival of the sound.

Sunday School

LIFE'S LARGER LOYALTIES

The International Sunday School Lesson for August 30 Is "A Day of Questions."—Matt. 22.15-22.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

EVERY close reader of history, whether it be written in books or in the daily newspaper, has been struck by the pitiableness of the spectacle of the opposition which great statesmen and leaders have met that was not sincere and disinterested. It interposed partisan, personal and petty objections to public programs, merely to harass a foe. The trick is one of the oldest and most modern in public affairs; and it is still as contemptible as it was when the shrewd politicians of Jesus' day used it in an attempt to confound and discredit him.

The crafty bosses of the Pharisee party sent their underlings to the Teacher for whose feet they were laying snares of death with a set of questions. In truth, so eager were those hounds in pursuit of the quarry that the Pharisee pack joined numbers with the Herodian pack; although, except when some great common hunt like the present was afoot, these two packs howled at each other and fought at every meeting. But every crime requires compromise; and if the Nazarene was to be caught, both Pharisees and Herodians had to swallow their scruples against each other. The present war in Europe illustrates how a common foe makes strange bedfellows.

The hostile questions—so smooth, so plausible, so religious, so appropriate!—which these emissaries propounded to Jesus were not sincere. An honest doubter, beset by perplexities, has sympathy in heaven; but a crafty, pettifogging, insincere twister of truth has fellowship only with the lower regions. These false seekers after light were children of darkness. Their ends were evil, and they deserved the opprobium which the gentle Galilean heaped upon them.

"Diplomacy" or Plain Lying.

Displaying all the outward signs of respect, these enemies drew near the Teacher, saying, "Master, we know that thou are true, and teachest the way of God in truth, and carest not for any man; for thou regardest not the person of any man.

"Tell us, therefore, What thinkest thou? Is it lawful to give tribute to Caesar or not?"

Sometimes that sort of thing is called "diplomacy," or "jollying," or "tact;" in the vocabulary of truth it is plain lying. These men were saying what they did not believe, and saying it for a low, selfish purpose.

How they must have jumped—and how we would jump, too, if our duplicity were uncovered with the same directness and candor—when Jesus, in the straight-flung words of the fearless and sincere soul, came back at the obsequious questioners on the instant with, "Ye hypocrites!"

That was victory number one; a blow from truth that sent the pretenders staggering. Nothing is so hard to stand as the plain word of integrity. Truth triumphs. That is why the so-called "Shirt-sleeves diplomacy" of America, which means telling the simple truth, has won such notable achievements in recent internationalism.

A Great Answer to a Clever Question.

Of course the question was a poser. Not in vain had the shrewdest lawyers of Jerusalem framed it. If Jesus said, categorically, "Pay tribute to Caesar," all the Jewish patriots would turn against him; that great multitude of followers whom his enemies feared. If, on the other hand, he bade the people refuse tribute to Caesar, then Rome would make short shift of him, as a rebel and a traitor.

An object-teacher and a picture-teacher to the last, Jesus asked his questioners to show him a denarius. They procured the familiar small coin, worth about 16 cents. Again Jesus spoke: "Whose is this image and superscription?"

"Caesar's."

"Render therefore unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and unto God the things that are God's."

Silence. Crestfallen looks. A confused retreat, while the crowd grinned. The sharp lawyers had been caught in their own trap. The ruse had failed. By lifting up his answer to the plane of a great principle, and illustrating it, Jesus had put the case where even these hair-splitters could not gainsay it.

Defining Our Loyalties.

Everybody is a debtor. We speak of "paying our social obligations" when we mean observing the petty punctilios of cards and calls and dinners and receptions. Our real social obligations are vastly larger. They involve the paying of our debts to our fellowmen, in organized society, in the state, and in the individual contacts of life. These square perfectly with the larger loyalties to God and to his will. Often we prove that we are true to God by being true to man.

Caesar's name and image is on many of our possessions. We owe civil society a debt for the protection it affords us; for the roads it builds, the mails it carries, for the sewers and schools and fire-protection it provides; and for the countless ordered usages of our organized life. No honest man can be an individualist denying the claims of the state upon him, in this twentieth century. "The strength of the wolf is the pack."

The Caesar-law laid down by the Lord of life grips modern men in their citizenship. The man who does not vote at every election, and vote in the fear of God, has violated the injunction to "render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's." A new vision of Christian citizenship has been caught by people in this our day. Old slavish party allegiances have been cast off, as unworthy of independent manhood. "Bosses" find it increasingly hard to control the voters; they are taking their obligation to Caesar more sacredly nowadays.

The truth is being squarely faced, that the person who is not definitely doing some form of public service, whether it be helping to get out careless voters on election day, or putting all the power he possesses into opposition to officeseekers who are unworthy, or else working in some non-political way for the help of the people, is not measuring up to Christ's specifications of a true man. To serve Caesar is to serve God. The good citizen is God's citizen.

When once a life comes under the sway of the sanctities set forth by Jesus, neither organized human society nor the kingdom of heaven will lack for faithful servants. Loyal in little, loyal in large.

THE CUSTODIAN

From Des Moines Register and Leader.

Many Points in Europe's Present War Recall the Franco-Prussian Conflict

All the scenes are set for the greatest battle in history.

In extent of battle line, in number of men involved, the struggle for supremacy will be without parallel in the annals of warfare.

Who will win? What will be the sacrifice in human life? What will victory bring to the conqueror, what will defeat mean to the vanquished?

Attempted answers to these questions can at best be only conjecture. But in the experiences of a previous clash at arms lies the basis upon which conjecture may be made intelligent.

The Franco-Prussian war was fought almost half a century ago. In the intervening years the science of slaughter has progressed, defenses have been built up, implements of warfare have been improved, the value of the individual soldier has increased.

However, none of these advantages is possessed by either side alone. They do not, therefore, affect either the validity or the reasonableness of a comparison between the two wars.

Wide Battle Front.

The battle front of the present conflict extends over an approximate distance of 250 miles; that of the previous war reached over slightly less than 200 miles.

The eastern terminus of the two lines is the same—a point near Basle, Switzerland. The general direction taken by the armies of today varies but slightly from that taken by the armies of 44 years ago.

The western terminus of the present battle front lies beyond Diest in the interior of Belgium, while the battle front of the earlier war ended near the Belgian border.

As to the number of men engaged there is wider variance.

Estimates place the number of men now on each side on the main battlefield of Europe at 1,250,000. In the first month of the Franco-Prussian war the German forces numbered 500,000, those of the French 300,000.

Victorious in 1870-71.

The Germans were decisively victorious in the war of 1870-71. An analysis of the causes determining their success reveals four dominant factors:

1. The German forces outnumbered the French.

2. The three German armies operated as a single unit, while the French forces were divided into two independent commands.

4. The German troops, already the better disciplined and more efficient, were under the command of officers who had had practical experience in the Prussian conflict with Denmark in 1864 and with Austria in 1866.

Whether any or all of these factors still exist is a question that must be met in determining the potentialities of victory for one side or the other in the present conflict.

If available information is authentic, the first consideration, that of inequality of numbers, may be dismissed.

The second, that of unity of command of operation, is by no means decided. Whether or not the allies will work together as efficiently as would the troops of a single nation is largely problematical. That the allies have realized this danger is attested by the fact that a closer union of the allied forces has been attempted through an interchange of officers.

The third consideration, that of disparity in quality of equipment and facilities for mobilization, if existant at all, is of less importance than it was in the earlier war, for implements of warfare have become more or less standardized, while sufficient time has elapsed to compensate for any differences in speed of mobilization.

Relative Efficiency.

Thus it would seem that the sole major consideration in the determination of success or failure for one side or the other in the present conflict lies in the question of relative efficiency.

Strategic position of troops, number of men employed without diminution of effectiveness, provision against hunger, disease and fatigue—all these are but ramifications of the one fact, efficiency.

As to the relation of loss of life in the present conflict will bear to losses in the other war—in which less than half the number of men was engaged—conjecture cannot be other than haphazard.

This much, however, seems certain—the casualties in the present conflict will exceed those of the earlier struggle by an appalling difference, if the war is carried to its logical conclusion.

During the entire Franco-Prussian war the German losses were 28,000 dead and 101,000 wounded and disabled. The French losses totaled 156,000 dead, 17,000 of whom died of sickness and wounds (as prisoners in German hands), and 134,000 wounded and disabled.

Who's Who in the War

King George of England, related by blood or marriage to nearly every house in Europe.

The czar, emperor of all the Russias, is cousin of King George and nephew of Queen Alexandra.

The kaiser, king of Prussia and German emperor, is a cousin of King George.

King Albert of Belgium is related to the imperial houses of Austria and Germany.

King Louis of Bavaria, who alone can proclaim martial law in his kingdom, is married to the only lineal descendant of the royal house of Stuart.

King Nikola of Montenegro is fatherinlaw of the king of Italy and also of King Peter.

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland married to Prince Henry, Duke of Mecklenburg. Her mother, the Dowager Queen Emma, is the sister of the Duchess of Albany.

Prince Henry of Prussia, inspector general of the German fleet, the kaiser's only brother, is married to Princess Irene of Hesse, sister of the Empress of Russia.

The Grand Duke of Hesse is the Empress of Russia's only brother. Their mother was Princess Alice of Great Britain, so that he is first cousin to King George.

The Archduchess Maria Theresa, who has volunteered as a Red Cross nurse, was the third wife of the emperor's late brother, Archduke Charles Louis, whose son (by his second wife) Archduke Francis Ferdinand, was assassinated at Serajevo.

The Empress Marie of Russia, sister of Queen Alexander, is mother of the czar.

Stands Next to Kaiser in Land of Germans

Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg is one of the men of the hour in the German empire. As chancellor, he stands as one of the kaiser's most important figures. With the country plunged into war there are internal problems in that country which require a strong brain to solve.

New Explosive.

Sabullite is the name of a new high power explosive, tests of which have lately been made in British Columbia. It can be handled without danger, and is cheaper than dynamite, which has only about one-third its destructive effect. It is used for blasting purposes only.

VARIETIES

Ireland employs 721,899 males in agriculture.

Denmark has 76,323 acres planted in sugar beets.

Airguns were first made in Germany in 1656 by Guhr.

Ceylon has 1,000,000 acres in cocoanut plantations.

Fruit canning is becoming popular in South Africa.

More than 800 Americans live in Barcelona, Spain.

Germans consume 200 pounds of flour per capita yearly.

Italy's total wine yield in 1913 was 1,379,136,000 gallons.

A full grown elephant can carry three tons on its back.

More than 300 kinds of fish are known to produce sounds.

The world uses about $25,000,000 worth of buttons yearly.

The Pennsylvania railroad now pays pensions to 4,123 employes.

Palestine, this year, exports nearly 600,000 pounds of almonds.

The common blue-bottle fly possesses between 4,000 and 5,000 little eyes.

So-called Chinese rice paper is made from the pitch of a Formosan tree.

Most of the ostriches on the ranches of South Africa are hatched in incubators.

Spaniards prefer Porto Rican coffee because of its delicate flavor and aroma.

Arkansas produces the greater part of the natural oil stones of the country.

Intense cultivation of poultry was practiced in south Egypt a thousand years ago.

Japan has produced about 250,000,000 bushels of rice annually for the last four years.

The horse succumbs to an intense cold temperature sooner than any other animal.

The finest Persian rugs are woven at the rate of one square foot in about 23 days.

European countries are gaining on the United States in the selling of wood paper to Ecuador.

The death rate for last year in this country was 13.8 to each 1,000 of estimated population.

Belgium has forbidden the exportation of adulterated or impure rubber from the Belgian Congo.

From 1906 to 1912 Brazil's exports only increased 41 per cent, while imports increased 94 per cent.

All records are broken in the value of United States exports of cotton for the fiscal year just ended—$610,000,000.

The shark holds the record for long-distance swimming. A shark has been known to cover 800 miles in three days.

The popularity of the automatic cigar lighter has cut down the matches consumption of France by 433,000,000 matches.

Five tons of human hair was recently shipped in one lot from China to England to be used in the wool industry.

In 1895 the state of Oklahoma produced 37 barrels of crude oil. At the present time the production is 315,000 barrels daily.

The Canary islands, last year, shipped 3,500,000 crates of bananas and 5,082,000 boxes of tomatoes to the United States.

The sinews of the kangaroo are especially desirable for use in surgery for sewing wounds and binding broken bones together.

Dawson, Yukon, is planning to establish a municipal electric lighting and telephone plant at an estimated cost of $165,000.

Japan expects to reap considerable benefit from the Panama canal, and is building a fleet of boats especially for this service.

South Carolina farmers have bought since the first of this year, more than 1,000,000 tons of fertilizers, a record in such purchases.

When an inch of rain falls it means that 101 tons of water have poured from the skies on every acre within the area affected by the rain.

The British Columbia fishery catch in January aggregated 9,350,000 pounds, valued at $147,798, the largest item being 8,258,400 pounds of herring.

A company in Skowhegan, Me., is the only one in the United States to engage in the business of making paper box linings from old black cotton stockings.

What are believed to be the oldest printing blocks in the world, dating back at least 800 years, recently were discovered in an old building back of a Buddhist monastery in Korea.

An international institute for geographical exploration has been established in Christiania. It will include a laboratory for the equipment of exploring expeditions, and will devote special attention to polar research.

England and Wales still have thousands of child laborers between the ages of 10 and 14 in all the industries carried on in the cities. Fourteen is the nominal minimum legal limit practically everywhere in the United States.

In Pennsylvania a man is suing for $1,000 because an enemy smeared his mustache with a gummy substance, compelling him to shave off a mustache as is rarely seen in the country." The court has reserved decision.

The mustache is now common with English physicians, though until a few years ago it was under the ban still continues in the case of bishops and judges, and in the navy the mustache is taboo unless worn with a beard.

The name of the city of Toronto is of Indian origin, and its meaning is "a place of meeting." The site of Toronto before the arrival of the white man was an established rendezvous among the Indian tribes of the surrounding districts.

The Colorado river was named by the Spaniards from a word in their language meaning ruddy or reddish in allusion to the tint of the water. La Salle first named the river Malheur, "misfortune," one or two of his party having been drowned in its current.

The areas of the nine Canadian provinces in square miles are: Quebec, 706,834; Ontario, 407,252; British Columbia, 357,600; Alberta, 253,540; Saskatchewan, 250,650; Manitoba, 251,832; New Brunswick, 27,985; Novia Scotia, 21,428, and Prince Edward Island, 2,184.

The Brandywine river was first named the Fishkill. Bunce says that the stream was renamed by the Dutch to commemorate the loss at its mouth of a vessel loaded with brandy. Another authority says the name was given on account of a famous distillery on its banks.

The PEACE PAGE.

EDITOR MARTHA HOLDEN

Martha Meets the Agents Face to Face

MARTHA HOLDEN.

HAVE been staying at home this week, making a little jelly and jam, working in the garden, and enjoying a real woman's time of it. I even tried to sew and bought a pattern to make a fine, dress looking garment.

Mrs. Anderson Kimball said the art of plastering consists of doing it slowly and ineffectually, so that you can pay some one else to do for you quickly and well. It is hard work that you do not have the strength for, and strenuous loafing that invites rest.

There is no better time for any kind of loafing, but the strenuous kind is the best of all that appeals to a business woman. It is rather pitiful not to be able to be absolutely lazy, and I am always thankful that I have learned to crochet, for then I can, if I should have a restful waking hour.

Of course the week at home was not as much fun as possible in the open, but I did everything but make the trip to the front porch.

During this week it was then that I became familiar with what I consider a great many indispensable articles for the home and for daily living as demonstrated by the various agents who, it seemed, that particular week, to be swarming our way.

I have always been an easy prey to anyone being a woman who is readily interested. I do not hold out against them, and if it costs no more than a dollar I usually buy. Once I paid three dollars for a box of skin food and a glass vibrator to keep off wrinkles.

This is the most I have ever paid the fleshy lady in the parlor front and the satin comforter who persuaded me, first called my attention to the possibility of certain wrinkles, and closed by saying that I was putting her son through college by her sales. I like to look on the latter as the clinching argument, but then I should the spirit of mortal be so weak? The joke on me is that I never used that vibrator but once. I was told that it only hastened wrinkles, and as I am always too tired at night to think of skin food, the jar remains intact, and my features are going the way of all unmassaged flesh.

I must confess I admire an honest wrinkle, one acquired in the warfare of life. There is character in it, and old faces that fight wrinkles with astringent stuff in bottles are just that much more pathetic.

To the pathos of the wrinkle has been added the deeper one of deceit; and nobody is fooled but the one who uses the cosmetic, or in the matter of gray locks, the hair dye.

But women have to learn these things for themselves, and we all wish to be young and attractive without the trouble of cultivating the heart.

Among this week's agents there was a big, sunny-faced woman, with a new arrangement of the Bible in many volumes. Though it was an expensive subscription book, she made record sales; she believed in her product, and was able to interest people.

There was a soft-eyed youth enlarging photographs, and he did it for nothing! Then you bought the frame, a wonderful frame, all gold filigree and red stained mahogany for two fifty.

One hot day came an old woman under a black cotton umbrella, her ankles steadied by steel clamps.

She was of delicate build, with shining gray eyes, and a refined voice. She was selling a jelly strainer. It was 25 cents and of course I bought it.

After that the old lady told me the story of her life, first hinting that she had had no luncheon, and was far from a restaurant. I obediently offered food and cooling drink. She ate and drank daintily, but with hungry eagerness.

She talked intelligently of the war, of suffrage, and assumed the role of a cheerful, wellbred guest.

When she had finished her repast, she told her own sad story of affliction, poverty and disappointment.

"But I'm doing well here," she added brightening, "I usually make two dollars a day."

She hobbled away, and I thought of the cosmetic lady who had quickly won my three dollars, and once more I wondered at the perversity of human nature in general.

THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK

The roses of pleasure seldom last long enough to adorn the brow of him who plucks them: for they are the only roses which do not retain their sweetness after they have lost their beauty. —Hannah More.

Our Correspondents

Hannibal, the metropolis of northeastern Missouri, has many advantages, including the state's largest shoe factory, a rapidly growing population and beautiful parks. In one of these stands a monument to Samuel M. Clemens, whom we knew and loved as Mark Twain.. He was a little boy in Hannibal. The monument, 300 feet high, overlooks the Mississippi River and was erected by the state. One and a half miles from Hannibal is an interesting cave named for Mark Twain.

Mrs. M. G. Cole, Masontown, W. Va., R. 1, is a shut-in who would enjoy favors.

I raised in my garden one sunflower which measured 11 feet and 7 inches and had 49 fine flowers on it. It was a beauty when in full flower. —M. L. P., Virginia.

E. S. R., N. C., "There is so much good in the worst of us, and so much bad in the best of us, that it hardly behooves any of us to talk about the rest of us." Written by Mrs Helen Ames Arthur of Buffalo, N. Y., before attempting suicide at Cleveland, O., Tuesday, November 17, 1908.—W. H. S., Pennsylvania.

I live in Texas and like it here, but will not say anything about the state this time. Regarding the Peace Page flower, I, too, loved our dear Elizabeth, and will never forget her. I can see her sweet, kind face in my memory. Let us have the flower she loved, the carnation and white would be beautiful. But any way will suit me—Mrs. M. W., Dalhart, Tex.

Please give recipe for making wine from grapes.—M. N., West Virginia.

Our grocer has trouble to keep lemons from decaying. Please tell us a way at once—Bell Kind, Morrow, O.

I wish to thank all the dear friends of The Blade who so kindly sent me cards and letters. I enjoyed them very much.—Mrs. Amy Monzal, Winthrop, New York.

Will you please give directions as to the best method of turning cider into vinegar? Thanking you in advance.—L. B. B., Pennsylvania.

F. E. M., Minnesota, asks for a recipe for picnic pickles published last year in the Housekeeper.

Will some of the readers give the story of "Mazeppa's Ride?" I have heard a little about it, but would like to read the whole story. If it is too long to print in these columns, would someone tell me where I can get the story? Also, will some sister give the recipe for dill pickles? As some have asked for the salt and corn starch bead recipe, I will send it now, as it came to me:

Salt Beads.—Make a thin paste of one tablespoonful of corn starch and water, heat two tablespoonfuls of salt very hot (till it snaps, but don't scorch); then pour in the corn starch; add coloring and perfume and knead and make into shape; make hole in the center and dry.—Mrs. C. A. Bump, Salisbury, Vt.

T. W. M., S. D., thinks Juniata is a pessimist about the red man. He believes their vanishing is the law of the survival of the fittist. T. W. M. is an old soldier and has witnessed some of the Indian's cruelty.

SEVEN SENTENCE SERMONS

"Thar's a heap o' comfort in lookin' on the dark side o' life cheerfully."—Charles Clark Munn.

Our deeds determine us as much as we our deeds.—George Eliot.

"This I learned from the shadow of a tree
That to and fro did sway upon a wall—
Our shadow-selves, our influence, may fall
Where we can never be."
—Anna E. Hamilton.

No impulse is too splendid for the simplest task; no task is too simple for the most splendid impulse.—Phillips Brooks.

I will instruct thee and teach thee in the way which thou shalt go: I will counsel thee with mine eye upon thee. —Ps. 32:8.

Who goes a borrowing,
Goes a sorrowing. —Tusser.

"Life, no doubt, is paved with enjoyments, but we must all expect times of anxiety, of suffering and of sorrow; and when these come it is an inestimable comfort to have some deep interest which will, at any rate to some extent, enable us to escape from ourselves."—Sir John Lubbock.

Household Hints

A remedy for cabbags worms: Sprinkle wood ashes over your cabbage three or four times in the season, and the worm will lose its taste for cabbage.—M. C. C., Vermont.

A remedy for rheumatism: When you make your cucumber pickles, save the juice of your cucumbers and to one quart of juice add one-half a cup of fine salt; bottle up tight, and when you feel the rheumatism, bathe often and rub well. I have used it and know it is good.—M. C. C., Vermont.

ADDRESS WANTED

J. L. Tenn.

Primitive Farming Methods.

Primitive methods of farming are the rule in the agricultural districts of Ecuador, very little modern machinery having been introduced. To this, however, are notable exceptions, especially in the vicinity of Quito, where the most advanced systems have been adopted in many places, due largely to the enterprising spirit of the members of Sociedad Agricola y Industrial of Quito.

She's Deeply Interested in War

MADAME HAVENITH.

Among the American women who are directly interested in the present war because of their marriage with foreigners is Mrs. Havenith, the wife of the Belgian minister to Washington, who was formerly Miss Helen Foulke, of Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Havenith have been very busy for the past week looking for the accommodation of the thousand Belgians in this country who have enrolled to return to Belgium to help in the fight against the German invasion. Mrs. Havenith has a little son, Horace, who was born in Teheran, Persia. She is very popular with the society of the American capital and her parties are always attended by the elite of the Washington society.

Merry-Go-Round

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.

Objects of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

LETTER FROM CUBA

I have been interested in the letters from the different states and want to say a word for my beautiful home here in the valley of the Saramaraguacan, where trees are always green and flowers are ever in bloom, where the sun shines every day and the difference between summer and winter is only 10 degrees. The lowest temperature ever known here was 46 degrees. This deep black clay-loam produces everything from cabbage to peanuts, from the finest grapefruit on earth to 15-lb. pineapples. This inexhaustable fertility and perpetual sunshine works miracles of production. I came here empty handed and sick six years ago, bought five acres, hired it prepared and helped plant the trees and have cared for them since, mostly by hand, as we had no tools or teams. Last year I shipped grapefruit every month, 800 boxes in all, and today there are at least 3,000 bushels ripening on the trees, a most beautiful sight of which I feel very proud, for it is the first manual labor in nearly 35 years. I was 60 years of age, a practicing physician, a nervous wreck from overwork. Here I found rest and comfort. The nights are always cool. We sleep with doors and windows open wide; no screens are needed as there are no mosquitos and less flies than in any place I ever knew. In fact it was just mosquitos and jejina (pronounced hayhens) a kind of minute sand fly whose powers of torment are simply dreadful, which drove the first American colonists from the infested salt marshes of the coast to this spot in the interior. We have to haul our fruit eight miles to station on ox-carts, drawn by eight or ten oxen, but the old sugar mill railroad which crosses the colony is now being repaired. All travel is on horseback. To see the children going to Sunday school mounted two or three on a horse running races is a sight to take one's breath. They never fall off, at least I never heard of such an accident. They begin while babes in arms and seem like a part of the animal itself.—J. S. D., Minas, Cuba.

NORTH CAROLINA

North Carolina is coming to the front each succeeding day and will soon stand foremost among the states of the union. She has a deep, fertile soil, mild, even temperature and abundant supply of water power; these and her position gives North Carolina great advantages for agriculture. The climate is so varied that we can raise most all kinds of temperate belt crops. We have the Boys' Corn Club, the plan of which is for each boy to plant and cultivate one acre of corn each year according to the methods of bulletins sent out by deaprtment of agriculture. Each boy keeps an account of all expenses and methods of cultivation; prizes are given for the best kept account and for the greatest yield per acre. You see this is done for the advancement of agriculture and benefit of the farms. Both climate and soil is adapted to the raising of fruit and in time North Carolina will rival Oregon as a fruit growing country. The state has many large factories. There are 200 lumber plants in the state, 35 plants engaged in making bricks, 64 flouring and grist mills, and many canning factories. The state has the Girls' Tomato Club, which has greatly aided in the canning industry. A large plant has been established at Canton, N. C. for making of wood pulp, which consumes 600 cords of wood per day and employes 1,200 men. Every article a man can wear or use in any way, about his home and plantation, can be purchased from factories in our own state. We have five great railroad systems; the state appropriates $5,000 annually for engineering assistance in the counties and the counties issue bonds which are sold and the money received applied to the building of roads.

North Carolina leads all the South Atlantic States in colleges, universities and schools. Compulsory education is now advocated throughout the state; there are more than 1,100 schools supported by local taxation; a large fund has been established for building schoolhouses and for the past eight years a new school has gone up every day; $75,000 is appropriated annually for high schools. Since 1900 libraries have been established in 2,420 schools.

Here are found valuable forests, 153 kinds of trees, 57 of which are of great value; 14 obtain a height of more than 100 feet, three 140 ft. The shores of North Carolina form the greatest resort for game and fish along the Atlantic coast, and ranks first in herring fisheries; there is fish hatchery at Edenton and a labratory at Beaufort for the study of animal life.

Best of all is our beautiful scenery: the mountainous region lies in the western part of North Carolina and covers on area of 6,000 miles; here is the Blue Ridge, which, on a clear day, looks like a long rugged blue cloud on the western horizon, and the Smoky Mountains, which appear to be covered with a dense smoke. The mountain sides are covered with beautiful forests. There are valleys noted for their beauty and fertility, and a great variety of schrubs. Many peaks reach to the height of 6,000 feet: the most famous of these is Mt. Mitchell, the highest point east of the Rockies. Hope to hear some more state "braggarts." —Arie West, N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA TREES

I have been reading letters where boys and girls boast of their state and will say, boys and girls, stand up for your state. My state is the best in the union for me. It is the Tar Heel state. All crops that can be produced in a temperate climate can be produced within the borders of old N. C. I believe it is said N. C. contains more varieties of trees than any other state in the union. We have about 53. There are nine varieties of hickores in the U. S., eight of which are grown in N. C. Educational conditions are getting better each day. We have a large number of good colleges in the state, and the public schools are getting better.

I would like to hear from some of the teachers in my state and other states also, as I am preparing to be a teacher. I want to say to my schoolmates while in Bone, N. C., I would like to hear from you. Come on, M. G. R.'s, and boost your state. I would like a description of all the states. I live in the mountains of N. C., Ashe county.

Boys and girls, I am glad so many are interested in birds. I am a great lover of birds of all kinds.—Lizzie Wyatt, N. C.

HOW ABOUT IT?

I am a girl of 18 summers, and my home is situated amidst the beautiful West Virginia hills near the great Kanawha and Elk rivers. Also near the interesting city of Charleston, where is located the largest ax factory in the world.

This part of the state is about 600 feet above sea level, but the highest section is about 4,680 feet and the lowest about 280 feet.

I have been interested in the discussions in the Peace Page. Bachelor of Tenn., have you not noticed men trying to attract the attention of ladies about as much as the ladies trying to attract the attention of men by their loud talkng, also their dressing? I am sorry that the men can only find the women's faults and never their own. I think they are about equally compared. Protect yourselves, ladies!

My sister, Juhila, and I would be glad to exchange cards with the girls and boys, as we live where it is rather lonesome. I would be glad to hear from teachers, their methods of teaching, as teaching is my occupation.—Lucy Burdette, Legg, W. Va.

LONELY

I wonder if you will let into your columns one who is not very happy. I wonder, too, if there are not others like me. I am an older sister. There are nine of us. Ever since I could remember I had the care of my younger brothers and sisters, the youngest of whom is 17 years my junior. We were poor and mother hard-worked to cook and sew for so many, so I was always the little nurse. As these boys grew up they left home one by one, and my sister married. Now I am a woman 40 years old with nothing to live for particularly and nothing to look forward to. I wonder often what will become of me, or if I shall live to be old and alone like so many. It is the awful loneliness, for one who has been used to have someone to care for so long. I really think that the old maid sister who has given her young life to her family and is left neglected and forgotten is quite common, but she is rarely mentioned in song or story. Yet she probably suffers more from loneliness than any one else in the world. I enjoy very much the Peace Page letters. I live in a cottage alone, in a strange town and have my books for company. I have a good many pleasant acquaintances but sometimes the days and nights are very long.—P. D., Texas.

Let's write to P. D. and let her know that she has a bigger family on her hands than ever.—M. H.

Boys and Girls

OUR MOTTO

All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

Wanted, a Brother.

Edna K. Spence: I am a little girl 11 years old January 26. I like your letter, also yours, Mary Lou Parcell. I have three sisters, Reta, Edna and Myra. I wish some little homeless boy would come and be my brother. I milk a cow, Spot, every day, and I help with the housework. I wish I could hear from some of The Blade cousins.—Ethel M. Bayles, Wheelerville, Pa.

A Request.

I would like very much to have a postcard shower on my eighteenth birthday, July 4. If Girl of Pa., Cutie, Gypsy Bell, I. M., from Michigan, and Shields, Toy Lee, and Grandville, W. Va., and all the western girls write, Please sign real name and the one used when writing to the Blade, too, so I will know these special ones—Nellie McCrary, Fall Branch, Tenn.

We should all enjoy letters from these friends. Let us hear some of your vacation experiences.—M. H.

The Oriole.

I, as well as my sister and brothers, belong to the bird club. Their names are Christel, Raymond, Roger and Morris Trester. We have been building bird houses this spring for the birds. Have any of you ever seen the Baltimore oriole. I think it is one of the most beautiful of birds. I have three sisters and five brothers. I am 14 years old. My hobbies are cooking, watching birds and doing fancy work. I like music and can play some, but haven't taken any lessons.—Opal Trester.

Ausable Dams.

The Ausable dams are mighty constructions, made of concrete. There are three of them and each one has a very large power house made of brick. Large wires carry the electricity many miles. It is said that there is enough power in the Ausable river to light the entire state.

I am in the high school. My mother died June 1. I should enjoy cards and letters from your states.—Nettie M. Laidlaw, Tawas City, Mich.

A Young Reader.

I am between 16 and 19 years old. My hobby is reading. How many of you like to read good books? I have not missed a day at school for four years. My favorite authors are Augusta Evans and Charles Garvice. How many of you read the continued stories in The Blade? I do, and also all the Peace Page.—Curly Hair, West Virginia.

SHORT AND SWEET

I am a girl, 15 years old, and would like to correspond with the Blade boys and girls. I like to read and embroider. Would like to have the poem entitled Evelyn Hope.—Estella Badgleye, Mowrystown, O.

I live in the state of West Virginia about eight miles from the city of Salem. My hobbies are housekeeping, riding horseback and reading books. Would like to receive cards from boys and girls of my age of all the states. Will try to answer all. I am between 15 and 20 years of age.—Frankie Barnette, Miletus, W. Va.

I am a little boy five years old. I love birds. I would not hurt them. I have sister read the letters from the boys and girls. I would like to belong to the Bird Club—Thomas Clifton Dougherty, Nickelsville, Va.

I live on a farm in Indiana, about one mile from Rego. I have been a reader of the Peace Page for nearly a year and think it a fine page. My hobby is hunting and fishing. I have a birthday April 7 and am 18 years old. Have I a twin in our Corner? Would like to hear from boys and girls. Will answer all. Denzle T. Mattox, Rego, Ind.

I quite agree with the young bachelor of Tennessee. How can we expect men to show us respect when we have none ourselves? I do not think that a lady would care to wear those immodest dresses of today. I believe many of the girls that fail, because of the dress, for I have heard my brothers remark that they would not respect a girl that did not respect herself.—Virginia Maid.

I live in the country where there are lots of birds and flowers. How many of you boys and girls like birds? I, for one, do. I think it is wicked to kill the little birds. My father has three colts and six horses. We also have chickens, guinea hens, turkeys and some tame swallows. I would be glad to receive either cards or letters from you boys and girls. Will answer all. If cards, views please. Hazel M. Hilton, Pulaski, N. Y.

Poets' Corner

WHISTLING IN HEAVEN

You're surprised that I ever should say so,
Just wait till the reason I've given
Why I say I shan't care for the music,
Unless there is whistling in heaven;
Then you'll think it no very great wonder,
Nor so strange, nor so wild a conceit,
That unless there's a boy there a-whistling,
Its music will not be complete.

It was late in the autumn of 70,
We had come from our eastern home,
Just in season to build us a cabin,
Ere the cold of the winter should come;
And we lived all the while in our wagon,
That husband was clearing the place
Where the house was to stand; and the clearing
And building it took many days.

So that our heads were scarce sheltered
Under its roof, when our store
Of provisions was almost exhausted,
And husband must journey for more;
And the nearest place where he could get them
Was yet such a distance away
That it forced him from home to be absent
At least a whole night and a day.

You see, we'd but two or three neighbors,
And the nearest was more than a mile,
And we hadn't found time yet to know them,
For we had been busy the while;
And the man who had helped at the raising
Just stayed till the job was well done,
And as soon as his money was paid him
Had shouldered his axe and had gone.

Well, husband just kissed me and started;
I could scarcely suppress a deep groan
At the thought of remaining with baby
So long in the house all alone;
For, my dear, I was childish and timid,
And braver ones might well have feared;
For the wild wolf was often heard howling,
And savages sometimes appeared.

But I smothered my grief and my terror
Till husband was off on his ride;
And then in my arms I took Josey,
And all the day long sat and cried,
As I thought of the long dreary hours
When the darkness of night should fall,
And I was so utterly helpless,
With no one in reach of my call.

And when the night came with its terrors,
To hide every ray of light,
I hung up a quilt by the window;
And, almost dead with affright,
I kneeled by the side of the cradle,
Scarcely daring to draw a full breath,
Lest the baby should wake, and in crying,
Should bring up a horrible death.

There I knelt until late in the evening,
And scarcely an inch had I stirred,
When suddenly, far in the distance,
A sound of whistling I heard,
I started up, dreadfully frightened,
For fear 'twas an Indian's call;
And then very soon I remembered
The red man ne'er whistles at all.

And when I was sure 'twas a white man,
I thought were he coming for ill,
He'd surely approach with more caution—
Would come without warning and still.
Then the sounds, coming nearer and nearer,
Took the form of a tune, light and gay;
And I knew I needn't fear evil
From one who could whistle that way.

Very soon I heard footsteps approaching,
Then came a peculiar dull thump,
As if someone was heavily striking
An ax in the top of a stump;
And then, in another brief moment,
There came a light tap on the door,
When quickly I undid the fast'nings,
And in stepped a boy, and before

There was either a question or answer,
Or either had time to speak,
I just threw my glad arms around him,
And gave him a kiss on his cheek.
Then I started back, scared at my boldness,
But he only smiled at my fright,
As he said, "I'm your neighbor's boy, Elick,
Come to tarry with you through the night.

"We saw your husband go eastward,
And made up our minds where he'd gone;
And I said to the rest of our people,
'That woman is there all alone,
And I venture she's awfully lonesome;
And though she may have no great fear,
I think she would feel a bit safer
If only a boy were but near.'

"So taking my ax on my shoulder,
For fear that a savage might stray
Across my path, and need scalping,
I started right down this way;
And coming in sight of the cabin,
And thinking to save you alarm,
I whistled a tune, just to show you
I didn't intend any harm.

"And so here I am, at your service;
But if you don't want me to stay,
Why, all you need do is to say so,
And, should'ring my ax, I'll away."
I dropped in a chair and near fainted,
Just at thought of his leaving me then;
And his eye gave a knowing, bright twinkle
As he said, "I guess I'll remain."

And then I just sat there and told him
How terribly frightened I'd been,
How his face was to me the most welcome
Of any I ever had seen;
And then I lay down with the baby
And slept all the blessed night through,
For I felt I was safe from all danger
Near so brave a young fellow and true.

So, now, my dear friend, do you wonder,
Since such a good reason I've given,
Why I say I shan't care for the music
Unless there is whistling in heaven?
Yes, often I've said so in earnest,
And now what I've said I repeat,
That unless there's a boy there a-whistling,
Its music will not be complete.

BELIEF IN RHYME

By John Kendrick Bangs.

When matters go askew sometimes,
In find much help in making rhymes,
For instance, when I darkly "grope,"
It helps a lot to think of "hope."
And when the night is black as "ink,"
It helps to think that dawn is "pink."
When scenes are steeped in "misery"
I like to think of "charity."

"Glad" rhymes with "sad," and "light" with "night,"
While "plight" and "spite" suggest "delight."
And as for "jeer" and "sneer" and "fear,"
My rhyming scheme lead on to "cheer."

Just try it when your days are "blue,"
Your rhymes may show the "skies art too."

A NEW STANDARD

John Kendrick Bangs.

I rather think, to get somewhere,
I'll so direct my labors
That I can meet those standards rare
I set up for my neighbors.
I wonder, as I think it o'er,
I never thought of that before.

A WOMAN'S VOICE

By Theodosia Garrison.

O heart! what is it you hear above the noise of a nation,
Above the sound of clamor and shouting
And men making ready for war?
Only a single voice, little more than a broken whisper,
Patient and unprotesting—only the voice of a woman.
Yet I hear it above the sound of guns
And the turmoil of men embarking.

There's no use praying any more; the prayers are done and said;
But daytime going through the house, or nighttime in my bed,
They trouble me, the old prayers, still ringing in my head.

The young men from the papers, they brought the word to me.
I'm thinking of their mothers, how glad they ought to be,
Who never said "Good-bye" to them and let them off to sea.

As strong as any man he was, and bold to do and dare,
And why should I be hearing, then, all night above the prayer,
A little lad that's calling me—and and wanting me—somewhere?

He said what he thought was right:
"Let you be proud," he said.
"That you gave a son to the fight;
'Tis a glory over your head!"
'Tis never a good man's words I'd scorn,
And he said what he thought was best;
But I knew my pride when the lad was born,
And his head was warm on my breast.

"Let you be proud," he said.
'Twas the word that stabbed me through;
Proud—and my one son dead
In a land I never knew!
'Tis the women who know when glory's worn
(Tho' he meant the word for the best);
I knew my pride when the lad was born,
And his head was warm on my breast.

Only a woman's voice—patient and unprotesting,
But I hear it above the sound of guns
And the turmoil of men embarking.

THE LOST MOTHER

By Diana Royds in London Bookman.

Renewed, you say, in every breath,
She lives where happiest dreams come true;
But were it not the sting of death
If death indeed made all things new?

Haply she weaves, with starry strands,
Some web of heaven; but O, to look
Again upon the wrinkled hands
That laid the knitting by the Book!

No need of glasses now, to see
The farthest star which burns above:
But could the old eyes beam on me,
Dim eyes whose only light was love!

And then she was I seek her now—
No halo round the silver hair,
No crown upon the patient brow;
Only the cap she used to wear.

Talk not of her immortal youth;
Dearer her placid age than all.
What shining wings could wear, in sooth,
The beauty of her faded shawl?

Nay! by her portrait kneeling down,
One prayer, but one, will I record;
No white wings, but the old gray gown,
No angel, but a mother, Lord!

THE GYPSY'S WARNING

Trust him not, O gentle lady,
Though his voice be low and sweet;
Heed not him who kneels before thee,
Softly pleading at thy feet.
Now thy life is in its morning,
Cloud not this, thy happy lot,
Listen to the gypsy's warning,
Gentle lady, heed him not.

Lady, there once lived a maiden,
Young and pure and like thee, fair,
Yet he wooed, he wooed and won her,
Filled her gentle heart with care.
Then he heeded not her weeping,
Nor cared he her life to save,
Soon she perished, now she's sleeping
In the cold and silent grave.

Lady, turn not from me coldly,
I have only told thee truth;
From a stern and withering sorrow,
Lady, I would shield thy youth.
I would shield thee from all danger,
Save thee from thy tempter's snare,
Lady, shun the dark-eyed stranger;
I have warned thee, now beware.

Keep thy gold, I do not want it,
Lady, I have prayed for this;
For the hour when I might foil him,
Rob him of expected bliss.
Aye, I see thou'rt filled with wonder
At my words so fierce and wild.
Lady, in the churchyard yonder
Sleeps a gypsy's lonely child.

MOTHER OF SCHOOL GIRL

Tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Restored Her Daughter's Health.

Plover, Iowa.—"From a small child my 13 year old daughter had female weakness. I spoke to three doctors about it and they did not help her any. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had been of great benefit to me, so I decided to have her give it a trial. She has taken five bottles of the Vegetable Compound according to directions on the bottle and she is cured of this trouble. She was all run down when she started taking the Compound and her periods did not come right. She was so poorly and weak that I often had to help her dress herself, but now she is regular and is growing strong and healthy."—Mrs. MARTIN HELVIG, Plover, Iowa.

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The Cozy Corner

OUR MOTTO.

Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good Cheer.

BRAVE BOY

The incident that I am about to relate occurred in 1872, near the Lava Beds in northern California, and was one of the first incidents of the Modoc Indian war. The Modoc Indians had called the Lost River country as a hunting ground for a great many years. There was a demand for the land of the Lost River and Tule Lake valleys for homestead purposes. The government had allotted the Indians a reservation on the Yanix River in Oregon, that was considered a better place than the Lost River country. The Indians were dissatisfied with the Yanix country and a portion of the band came back to Lost River. This tribe had settled up some of the Lost River and Tule Lake Valleys. The Indians at once began to make trouble with the white settlers. The Indians had encamped near the mouth of Lost River, and Capt. Jackson of Co. B, First U. S. Cavalry, was sent to take the Indians back to the Yanix reservation. The Indians refused to go, and fired into the soldiers. The Indians commenced a stampede for the Lava Beds, 25 miles to the south, killing many of the white settlers as they went. Among these was a family by the name of Brotherton, consisting of a man and his wife and a boy 10 years old. Brotherton had taken his team and gone to the hills for a load of wood on this ill-fated morning, never thinking of trouble. The Indians came upon him and shot him, and the team of horses broke on the run for home, with the Indians after them. Mrs. Brotherton and son saw the Indians coming and ran into the house and barricaded the doors and holes in the walls of the house to shoot through, and that for 10 years kept 40 Indians from setting fire to the house to set fire to it for hours, until relief came and the Indians were run into their stronghold. The Brothertons had two Henry rifles and plenty of cartridges. The mother kept the guns loaded and cut holes in the walls while the boy kept on shooting. All that saved them was the full log, and there was not a break in the ground, or a tree standing for a rifle from the house.

I passed the house many times I could scarcely place the flat of my hand on the wall without covering up a bullet. The wall of the house was but one inch thick, but the boy kept the Indians at such long range that the balls were spent before they struck the house.—Uncle George, Florida.

THE PEACE OF CHRISTIAN LOVE

How many of us realize the meaning of peace? It is easy to consider life's problems from the convenience of fortunate circumstances; but oh, how different it is with those whose eyes have seen and whose ears have heard life's other side.

When we sit beneath the trees and inhale the fragrance of sweet flowers and in the darkening twilight watch the stars, let us think of others, of their tears and the misery of years.

Let us sound the magic chords of love toned to the birth of light creation's dawn, whose melodies of compassion rolled from Cavalry's cross and whose echoes reverberate through ages to the touch of Christian sympathy.—W. E. U., Ohio.

FROM SUNSHINE CASTLE

I want to be in the reunion, so will write a letter of love and greetings to all. It is just my left side that is paralyzed; my right hand and side are getting strong, and by some exercise I can pull myself up in bed. Also with help, I can get into a chair, and sit on the porch.

My first step in my wheel chair was to see, for I was taken in it to my brother's funeral. He died the 11th of May. It is a heavy affliction, but I know all is well with him, and that I shall see him again some day.

I will tell you how I spent the Fourth. We had a home-coming picnic in a beautiful grove near town, and I sat all day under the trees, and had dinner, and met many old friends.

In the evening I had an auto ride, and they are the delight of my life.

The world is so full of interesting things. I have been reading natural history, and have been observing the birds and the insects.

I have so much to be thankful for, and really I don't see anything wonderful in one who is afflicted trying to do the best she can, for it's all one can do.—M. Edith Myers, Brush Valley, Pa.

A MOUNTAIN COLONY

We live on a plain 1,200 feet above sea level. We have good churches and schools and no malaria. The land is mostly level and can grow anything that the temperate zone produces. I have been in fourteen states horseback, and like this better than any I have seen. The people are more friendly. This is the only place in the South that I have been (and have been over most of it) that a man's politics did not cut any figure. We are nearly evenly divided on politics; you see Union and Confederate pensioners the closest of friends. We have settlers here from many states, several from Michigan. One of them said that if the people of Michigan knew the climate of this mountain and the people, there would not be an idle piece of land on the mountain in twelve months. There are not any negroes here. It seems strange, but after the war, the union and confederates united and said this must be a white man's country. Land is worth from $10 to $40 per acre.—J. L. Lannon, Grove Oake, Ala.

WESTERN PUSH

I would like very much to become a member of the Peace Page. I don't know why it is, but when The Blade comes and I open it, to see what the other members have to say each week, there is a feeling of cowardice comes over one that one experiences from one's long association with good, helpful neighbors not very soon forgotten. I love the farm, and every blessed thing on and around it. Most of all, the farmer and family.

I notice that the girls from Virginia are the most frequent writers to the Page, and it shows their desire to help, and I am glad that Virginia is being waked up by the westerners moving in from Iowa and the west. It takes the west to hustle things. There will be no more plowing with a single mule, and three inches deep. We couldn't think of plowing with less than three horses, or a steam gang plow; and then rotate crops; and the results are surprising you Virginians.

Virginia is a beautiful state, and I happen to know that the people are unusually nice, just like they are in Kentucky. There's a state that, for climate, soil and the advantageous lay of the land, ought to outrival all the other states in the union; but she doesn't. They are all behind the times. The people couldn't be nicer. I know that because I have been there and know just what they are like. I helped build the Cincinnati Southern Railway, and met a few. Also, donated my services to the road.

Come, now, wake up, and let's hear from you from all the states. Start something. I will promise to try to do my share if you do. I never called upon a neighbor yet that refused to help. "Here's hoping."—Elliott, Wyoming.

Here's an encouraging M. G. R. member. Our family gathers slowly, but it gathers, and, as Elliott says, the neighborly spirit prevails.—M. H.

POEMS WANTED

Days of My Youth Are Gliding, There's a Place in the Road Where It Turns, My Boy, and The Black Sheep, to Jonas Judy, Eglon, W. Va.

Rolling Stone, Baggage Coach Where Is My Wandering Boy Tonight? and Down by the Watermelon Vine to Alice Jimmerfield, Waterloo, Ore.

I Love a Lassie.

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SENDING PRODUCE BY PARCEL POST

Postoffice Department Reports Experiments in Ten Leading Cities.

Washington, August 24.—Practicability of the parcel post as a medium of direct exchange between city dwellers and producers of the farms has been established by a test in ten cities, the postoffice department announced today. Postmasters reports stated the new system had been welcomed in nearly all the communities, that it appeared as a factor in reducing the cost of living, and that improvements under way assured its growth. Damage to parcels in shipment amounted to less than one-tenth of one per cent, it was said, and that was mainly due to inefficient packing.

Tests were made in Washington, St. Louis, Boston, Baltimore, Atlanta, Birmingham, San Francisco, Rock Island, Ills., Lynn, Mass., and La Crosse, Wis.

In the majority of places postal shipments of the more perishable articles, such as butter and dressed poultry, declined during the hot weather. Under best conditions from 8 to 20 hours elapse between dispatch and delivery.

In some sections, it was stated, the farmers impeded expansion of the service to some extent by naming prices which, by comparison with quotations in the local markets, were considered too high by city purchasers. In nearly all cases, however, the postmasters reported the plan provided city families with a better grade of farm produce.

During the midsummer period the Atlanta office daily has been handling about 100 farm-to-city parcels. In the early spring the average was about 250. The list of producing subscribers to the system at Birmingham contained 486 names on July 28. In San Francisco, to assure prompt delivery of perishable matter, addresses are notified by telephone.

In the ten weeks prior to July 31 the postoffice at Lynn received about 2,500 parcels of farm produce. Articles shipped from the farm in the morning were used in Lynn the same evening. Up to July 24, it was stated, 907 farmers and truck gardeners had offered to serve Boston consumers.

HAD FRENCH, BELGIAN AND ENGLISH MAIDS IN GERMANY

London, August 24.—A party of Americans, composed of Mrs. Barclay Warburton, her son and her daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Disston, of Philadelphia, and Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Barclay, of New York, who arrived here from Carlsbad, Austria, managed to bring through Germany two French maids, a Belgian maid and an English valet. These four servants came through the country of their enemy under the protection of the stars and stripes.

All of them wore American flags, and they assumed as much American self-possession as they were capable of. The ruse was entirely successful, due mainly to the fact that no passports were demanded.

Shortly after war was declared a French cook in a Carlsbad hotel started a disturbance by insulting a German chauffeur. Young Mr. Warburton says a mob numbering probably 3,000 persons chased the cook and beat his severely. The local police saved him from being lynched by taking him into custody.

Among the Englishmen at Carlsbad unable to get away is Sir John Henniker-Heaton.

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So far as we know, our guaranteed rupture holder is the only thing of any kind for rupture that you can get on 60 days trial—the only thing we know of

used enough to stand such a long and thorough test. It's the famous Clothe Automatic Massaging Truss—made on an absolutely new principle—has 18 patented features. Self-adjusting. Does away with the misery of wearing belts, leg-straps and springs. Guaranteed to hold at all times—including when you are working, taking a bath, etc. Has cured in case after case that seemed hopeless.

Write for Free Book of Advice—Cloth-bound, 104 pages. Explains the dangers of operation. Shows just what's wrong with elastic and spring trusses, and why druggists should no more be allowed to fit trusses than to perform operations. Exposes the humbugs—shows how old-fashioned worthless trusses are sold under false and misleading names. Tells all about the care and attention we give you. Endorsements from over 5000 people, including physicians. Write today—find out how you can prove every word we say by making a 60 day test without risking a penny.

Fox 14—Clothe Co., 125 E. 23rd St., New York City

NUMERICAL UNITS OF FOREIGN ARMIES

In order to inform the ordinary reader of war news about the size of the various sub-divisions of foreign armies, such as corps, divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions, etc., which differ materially in numbers from United States army units, The Blade presents herewith a table which gives accurately as possible the number of men and the composition in such divisions:

GERMANY.

Army Corps—Its staff, two infantry divisions, two regiments of field artillery, three squadrons of cavalry, a company of pioneers, a bridge train, field bakeries, telegraph troops, field hospital, etc., one or two batteries of heavy field howitzers or mortars and a machine gun group. Total, 40,000 men.
Infantry Division—Two brigades. Total, 12,000 men.
Brigade—Two regiments. Total 6,000 men.
Regiment—Three battalions of four companies each. Total 3,000 men.
Battalion—Four companies of 250 men each. Total, 1,000 men.
Regiment of Field Artillery—Nine batteries of field guns and three of field howitzers; 72 pieces.
Battery—Six guns.
Brigade of Cavalry—Two and occasionally three regiments. Total 1,600 to 2,600 men.
Regiment of Cavalry—Four squadrons of 200 men each. Total, 800 men.

FRANCE.

Army Corps—Two infantry divisions, one brigade of cavalry, one brigade of horse and foot artillery, one engineers' battalion, one squadron of train. Total, 40,000 men.
Infantry Division—Two brigades of infantry, one squadron of cavalry, 12 batteries. Total, 12,000 men and 48 guns.
Brigade—Two regiments of three battalions each. Total, 6,000 men.
Regiment—Three battalions of four companies each. Total, 3,000 men.
Battalion—Four companies of 250 men each. Total, 1,000 men.
Cavalry Division—Two and sometimes three brigades; 3,200-4,800 men.
Brigade of Cavalry—Two regiments of eight squadrons, with two batteries of artillery.
Regiment of Cavalry—Four squadrons; 800 men.
Squadron of Cavalry—Two hundred men.
Battery of Artillery—Six guns.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Brigade of Infantry—Four battalions and administrative and medical units. Total, 4,000 men.
Cavalry Brigade—Two regiments of four squadrons each. Total, 800 men.
Brigade of Artillery—Three batteries, 18 guns; heavy artillery, 12 guns; field howitzers, two batteries; horse artillery, two batteries.
Battery—Six guns.
Division—Fifty-four guns, 12 howitzers and four heavy field guns; 15,000 combatants.

RUSSIA.

Battalion of Infantry—Eight hundred men.
Squadron of Cavalry—One hundred and twenty-five men.
Battery of Artillery—Eight guns.

RUSSIA DEFEATS GERMAN FORCES

Grand Duke Nicholas Issues Statement for Czar's Troops.

St. Petersburg, August 24.—Grand Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the Russian army, Sunday issued the following:

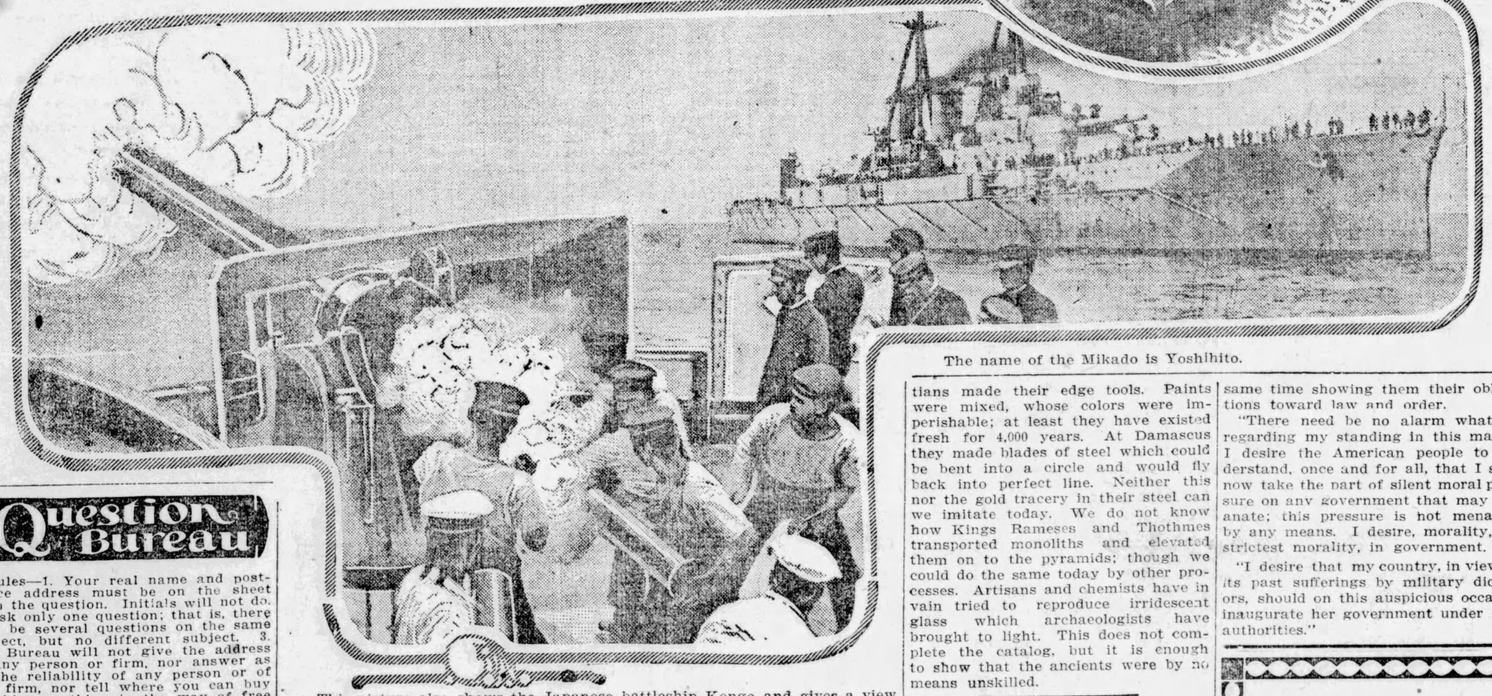
"Battles in east Prussia on the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th of August were fought with the utmost desperation. The spirit of the troops is excellent. Our battle front extends for a distance of over 40 versts (about 26 miles).

"The Russian troops occupied Goldapp and Ayres. The retreat on the 20th of the German army corps near Lyck resembled a rout. The money confiscated in the treasury amounted to 50,000 marks ($10,000). The enemy's troops are evacuating the frontier in the vicinity of Willenburg. The German population is abandoning the villages and fleeing northward.

"On the Austrian frontier up to August 20 no serious collision occurred. The Russians forced an Austrian battalion to evacuate Burgade and Ravarusse.

"On August 20, the Germans near Gumbinnen engaged three army corps and tried to envelop the Russian right wing, where the fighting was fierce. The Russians took the offensive in the center and captured many guns. The enemy demanded an armistice in order to bury their dead, but this demand was refused. On August 21 victory crowned the efforts of the Russian army. The Germans, having suffered enormous losses, are falling back, pursued by the Russians."

JAPANESE EMPEROR WHO SENT KAISER ULTIMATUM



The name of the Mikado is Yoshihito.

This picture also shows the Japanese battleship Kongo and gives a view of a Japanese gun crew in action.

Question Bureau

Rules—1. Your real name and postoffice address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or of any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any questions involving dogma or doctrine or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

WALLED LAKES OF IOWA

Please tell what you can through the Question Bureau about the walled lakes of Iowa.—W. P. S., Progress, W. Va.

Along the watersheds of northern Iowa there are a great many small lakes varying from half a mile to one mile in diameter. One of these in Wright county, and another in Sac county have each received the name of "Walled Lake," on account of embankments that completely surround them. It has been generally supposed that these embankments were thrown up by ancient inhabitants of the country. They are from two to ten feet high and from five to thirty feet in width. Some who have examined these, however, declare them to be the result of natural causes only and ascribe them to the periodic action of ice, aided to some extent by the force of the waves. The lakes are very shallow and in winter they often freeze to the bottom. The ice freezes fast to the earth below, and as, in its expansion, it acts in all directions, from center to circumference, a certain part of alluvial deposit is forced to the shore, and this going on from year to year, and from century to century, has created the natural embankment.

WILLIAM WINDOM

Please give a sketch of the life of William Windom.—C. L. Sherando, Va.

William Windom, American financier, was born at Waterford, Ohio, May 10, 1827 and died in New York, January 29, 1891. He was admitted to the bar in 1850, engaged in law practice at Mt. Vernon Ohio, and in 1852 was prosecuting attorney of Knox county, Ohio. He held this position for three years when he removed to Minnesota. Sent to congress from that state in 1859, he was re-elected to serve four successive terms, a period of ten years, ending his career in the house in 1869. He was appointed to the United States senate in 1870 to fill the unexpired term of Daniel S. Norton and was also elected for the terms ending in 1878 and 1883. He resigned, however, in 1881 to accept the treasury portfolio in President Garfield's cabinet, and on his retirement from that president's cabinet after his death, returned to the senate, where he served the remainder of his term. He was occupied with various financial interests in New York from 1883 to 1889, when he was appointed secretary of the treasury in President Harrison's cabinet and occupied that position until his death. He was one of the earliest exponents of the gold standard and was considered available as a presidential candidate in three national conventions, those of 1880, 1884 and 1888.

THE MORMONS

Kindly tell something about the Mormons.—C. E. K., Wilton Junction, Iowa.

The Mormons are a sect mainly located in Utah and the territories and states in its neighborhood. They also have converts in other parts of this country and in foreign lands. The sect was founded by Joseph Smith, the first organized conference being held June 1, 1830, at Fayette, N. Y. The distinguishing features of their belief are polygamy, materialism and baptism for the remission of sins. The Mormons first settled in Missouri, but were expelled thence, probably because of their anti-slavery sentiment. In 1839 they settled at Nauvoo, Ill. Five years later an Illinois mob killed the leader, Smith. In 1848 they emigrated again and settled in Salt Lake City. Brigham Young, the president, was appointed governor of Utah territory in 1850 by President Fillmore, but he turned out to be wholly in sympathy with the Mormons, and resisted the federal troops in 1857. After that time the government had a great deal of difficulty in regulating the relations of the Mormons and the Christians in Salt Lake City. In 1882 the Edmunds act disfranchised polygamists.

Salt Lake City, which is still the principal city of the Mormons, is remarkable for its tabernacle, a building completed in 1867, 250 feet long, 150 feet wide, 80 feet high, without any supporting pillars and with a seating capacity of 7,000. Its great organ and choral service, which are given there regularly by a choir of 600 voices, are among the most remarkable features of the Mormon service. Another wonderful building in Salt Lake City is the Temple, which was begun in 1853 and dedicated in 1893.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Will you please print a short sketch of the life of Franklin D. Roosevelt?—T. C., Huntersville, N. C.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy, was born at Hyde Park, N. Y., January 30, 1882. He is a graduate of Harvard and attended Columbia Law School from 1904 to 1907, and in 1907 was admitted to the New York bar, practiced with Carter, Ledyard & Milburn of New York from 1907 to 1910, and is now a member of the firm of Marvin, Hooker & Roosevelt. Mr. Roosevelt is a director of the First National Bank of Poughkeepsie; was a member of the New York senate from 1910 until March 17, 1913, when he resigned to become assistant secretary of the navy.

ROBERT T. LINCOLN

I wish to have a sketch of the life of Robert Todd Lincoln.—W. L. S., Wood, Ala.

Robert Todd Lincoln, ex-secretary of war, was born at Springfield, Ill. August 1, 1843, eldest son of President Abraham and Mary Lincoln. He was educated in the University of Illinois and Phillips Exeter Academy and entered Harvard Law School, but left to enter the army, serving until the end of the war as captain on the staff of General Grant. In 1867 he was admitted to the Illinois bar and practiced at Chicago. He was a delegate to the Republican state convention in 1880; presidential elector in 1880; secretary of war in the cabinet of Presidents Garfield and Arthur and United States minister to Great Britain from 1889 to 1893; was special counsel for, and after the death of George M. Pullman, became president of the Pullman Co. and resigned in 1911 and became chairman of the board of directors. He is also connected with other organizations in Chicago.

GOVERNMENT WHITEWASH

Please give a recipe for government whitewash.—J. D., Pellyton, Ky.

Slack one-half bushel of unslacked lime with boiling water and boil, covered, during the process. Strain it and add a peck of salt, dissolved in warm water; three pounds of ground rice put in boiling water and boiled to a thin paste; one-half pound of powdered Spanish whiting and a pound of clear glue dissolved in warm water; mix these well together and let the mixture stand for several days. Keep the wash thus prepared in a kettle or portable furnace, and when used, put it on as hot as possible, with painters' or whitewash brushes. Coloring may be put in and made of any shade. Spanish brown stirred in will make red pink, more or less deep, according to the quantity. Finely pulverized, common clay will make a reddish stone color. Yellow ochre stirred in makes yellow wash, but chrome goes further and makes a color generally esteemed prettier. The darkness of the shades is determined by the quantity of the coloring used. Green must not be mixed with lime.

LOST ARTS

Please give a list of some of the lost arts, in the columns of the Question Bureau.—I. L. K., Miss.

All we know of them is by indications of their practice, which we find in works that have survived decay. Of their number only a few can be mentioned in our brief space. The ancient Egyptians, Phoenicians and Romans had a knowledge of some things in chemistry which we do not possess, such as to make malleable glass. They also knew how to color and gild glass by a process unknown to us. Bronze and copper were tempered to the hardness of steel, and of this the Egyptians made their edge tools. Paints were mixed, whose colors were imperishable; at least they have existed fresh for 4,000 years. At Damascus they made blades of steel which could be bent into a circle and would fly back into perfect line. Neither this nor the gold tracery in their steel can we imitate today. We do not know how Kings Rameses and Thothmes transported monoliths and elevated them on to the pyramids; though we could do the same today by other processes. Artisans and chemists have in vain tried to reproduce irridescent glass which archaeologists have brought to light. This does not complete the catalog, but it is enough to show that the ancients were by no means unskilled.

VILLA WILL EXERT "SILENT PRESSURE"

General Declares He's for Civil as Against Military Government.

Chihuahua, August 24.—Gen. Francisco Villa today issued a statement regarding his relations with the Carranza government at Mexico City. He said:

"I have no personal feeling in this matter again Carranza. This country should not again be under military government. The armies, by our constitution, are secondary to the constituted government, and it is now time that the country should be governed by the people, for the people, and not, as heretofore, governed by a military clique, whose only object is personal welfare and not the welfare of the masses.

"I desire the moral help of the American people in this political fight I am now waging. I consider myself the moral champion to procure, by all honorable means, for the down-trodden countrymen, justice and at the same time showing them their obligations toward law and order.

"There need be no alarm whatever regarding my standing in this matter. I desire the American people to understand, once and for all, that I shall now take the part of silent moral pressure on any government that may emanate; this pressure is not menacing by any means. I desire, morality, the strictest morality, in government.

"I desire that my country, in view of its past sufferings by military dictators, should on this auspicious occasion inaugurate her government under civil authorities."

TOBACCO HABIT CONQUERED IN 3 DAYS

I offer a genuine guaranteed remedy for tobacco or snuff habit. It is mild, pleasant, strengthening. For either sex. Overcome that peculiar **nervousness** and craving for **cigarettes, cigars, pipe, chewing tobacco** or **snuff.** Tobacco is **poisonous** and seriously **injures the health** in several ways, causing such disorders as nervous dyspepsia, **sleeplessness,** gas, belching, **gnawing** or other unnatural sensation in stomach, **constipation, headache, weak eyes, loss of vigor, red spots on skin, throat irritation, catarrh, asthma, bronchitis,** heart failure, **lung trouble, melancholy,** neurasthenia, impaired memory and will power, impure (poisoned) blood, **heartburn,** torpid liver, **loss of appetite,** bad teeth, **foul breath,** insomnia, lack of ambition, weakening and falling out of hair and many other disorders. Nervous breakdown, weakened intellect and INSANITY often attributed to using a habit by outwardly refined people. Why continue committing suicide when you can live a really contented life if you only get your body and nerves right? **It is unsafe and torturing** to attempt to rid yourself of habit by suddenly stopping with will-power—don't do it. Correct method is to **eliminate the nicotine poison** from system, strengthen the weakened, irritated membranes and nerves and genuinely overcome the craving. Would you like to quickly and easily quit tobacco and enjoy yourself a thousand times better while feeling always in robust health? My FREE book tells all about the **wonderful 8 days' Method,** inexpensive, reliable. Also **Secret Method** for conquering habit in another **without his knowledge.** Full particulars included in my **Book on Tobacco and Snuff Habit** mailed in plain wrapper, free. Address:

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THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Monday, August 17.

SENATE—House bill to admit foreign built ships to American registry for over-sea trade was agreed to after the rejection of conference amendments to open coastwise trade to such vessels. Passed joint resolution authorizing the Red Cross to fly the American flag on any relief ship. Consideration of the Clayton anti-trust bill was resumed.

HOUSE—Passed resolution calling on the department of agriculture for information as to the work of the department's publicity bureau. Discussed measures coming up under unanimous consent calendar. Passed joint resolution authorizing President to appoint delegates to world purity congress, San Francisco, 1915.

Tuesday, August 18.

SENATE—Senator Hoke Smith's bill to license cotton warehouses was reported favorably. Senator Smoot's bill for government purchase of 25,000,000 ounces of silver was referred to a subcommittee for conference with Secretary McAdoo. Senator Chilton introduced a resolution for investigation of charges that the Standard Oil Co. is arbitrarily fixing prices of crude product through control of pipe lines. Debate was continued on the Clayton antitrust bills, Senators Borah and Pomerene attacking the labor exemptions. Efforts to obtain a quorum at the night session were unsuccessful.

HOUSE—Passed the senate resolution authorizing the American Red Cross to fly the American flag on foreign built relief ship. Debate was continued on the administration conservation bills. Sent bill to regulate opium traffic to conference. Representative Slayden, Texas, spoke favoring world disarmament, citing European war as failure of great armies and navies as peace insurance. Resumed consideration of bill to regulate water power on public domain. Naval committee continued consideration of senate bill to authorize use of cruisers for mail and freight service to South America.

Wednesday, August 19.

SENATE—The nomination of Attorney General McReynolds to be a member of the supreme court was sent to the senate. Thomas W. Gregory of Texas, special attorney of the department of justice, was nominated to be attorney general. Discussion of the Clayton antitrust bill was continued. The secretary conferred with the foreign relations committee over the Colombian and Nicaraguan treaties. Senator Hitchcok introduced a bill to prohibit floating war loans in the United States. War risk insurance bill referred to commerce committee. Bill to make federal reserve notes legal tender for public and private debts introduced.

HOUSE—Representative Barnhart, chairman of the committee on printing, called up the printing bill, which was considered throughout the day. Representative Alexander, chairman of the merchant marine committee, introduced the administration war risk and shipping bill, which was referred to the interstate and foreign commerce committee. The naval committee continued its consideration of ways and means of establishing an American merchant marine. Republican Leader Mann prevented consideration of wheat price resolution. Passed senate bill allowing appeals from customs court to the supreme court.

Thursday, August 20.

SENATE—Resumed debate in [illegible] exemption clause of the Clayton bill.

HOUSE—Commerce committee [illegible] favorable report on war risk insurance bill. Naval affairs committee continued consideration of bills to place government ships in commercial service. Resumed consideration of water power regulation bill.

Friday, August 21.

SENATE—Consideration of bill [illegible] government purchase of 15,000,000 ounces of silver objected to by Senator Bristow. Began debate on administration marine war risk bill. Passed war risk insurance bill after two hours' debate.

HOUSE—Private claims bills on the calendar were considered. Naval committee continued discussion on [illegible] Weeks bill to establish a government steamship line to South and Central America. Warrants for arrest of members issued by Speaker Clark to provide a quorum for consideration of the cotton war damage bill.

Saturday, August 22.

SENATE—The Smoot bill for government purchase of 15,000,000 ounces of silver to relieve American smelters was debated.

HOUSE—Republican Leader Mann prevented unanimous consent for immediate consideration of the administration bill to establish war risk. Debate was continued on the administration conservation bills.

STORAGE OF FOOD IS INCREASED SINCE WAR

Harrisburg, Pa., August 22.—Large increases in the amount of food products held in the cold storage warehouses of Pennsylvania were shown by the report of James Foust, dairy and food commissioner, made public yesterday. The report is dated July 1, and shows that at that time the warehouses contained nearly 15,000,000 dozen eggs; more than 5,000,000 pounds of butter; a million and a half pounds of fish; 2,000,000 pounds of poultry; about 1,000,000 pounds of pork; 500,000 pounds of beef, and 100,000 pounds of mutton.

Commissioner Foust is of the opinion that since the report of July 1 the figures of which have just been compiled, there has been a still further increase.

Retail dealers and others have been notified at investigations being made throughout the state by local and federal authorities into the increased cost of foodstuffs that the enormous quantity held in cold storage warehouses was responsible for the high prices.

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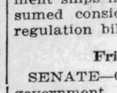

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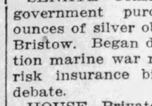

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WAR HASTENS THE DEATH OF POPE PIUS X.

Pontiff Succumbs in Eighteenth Year of Life and Twelfth Year of Pontificate.

Rome, August 20.—"Together in Christ all things in Christ." These words which Pope Pius X. adopted as the motto in an encyclical issued on August 10, 1903, six days after he had been elevated to the pontificate, were on his lips as he entered the valley of death.

The end, which came at 1:20 this morning, or 7:20 Wednesday evening New York time, was peaceful. A few moments before, he had been roused from a state of semi-consciousness and attempted to bestow a blessing on those gathered in the chamber, but his strength failed him. After a while he murmured the scriptural text and did not speak again.

The death of the pontiff in the eighteenth year of his life and the twelfth year of his pontificate, while long anticipated because of ailments incident to advanced age, nevertheless came as a shock even to those about him. For several days he had been suffering from gouty catarrh, but on Tuesday his physicians declared that the trouble was of no great importance, and yesterday morning reassuring reports concerning the patient were current.

Clash of Arms Broke Him.

The change came suddenly during the forenoon yesterday, and early in the afternoon those in attendance announced that death was imminent.

Similar attacks had been resisted with the aid of the pope's will power, but depression over the clash of arms in Europe mitigated against another victory.

At 10 o'clock last night the pontiff experienced an attack of coughing that greatly distressed him. He could not rest in bed without assistance, and the struggle he made to breathe was painful to witness. As the supreme moment approached the coughing ceased and the restlessness which the doctors had been unable to relieve disappeared. The features of the patient, which had given evidence of his pain, resumed a normal expression except for the pallor, which increased.

The papal secretary of state, Cardinal Merry del Val, Cardinals Ferrata, Cagiano and Bisleti, the pope's two sisters and physicians, who were at the bedside, recognized the calm preceding the eternal rest. Dr. Marchiafava, his hand on the pontiff's pulse, turned toward the papal secretary, who was kneeling, and shook his head. Cardinal Merry del Val understood and covered his face with his hands. Meantime Cardinal Vannutelli, the pope's niece, Gilda Parolin, his major domo, Mgr. Bianchi, Mgr. Misciatelli and his secretaries, Mgr. Bressan and Mgr. Pescini, had joined the group in the chamber.

Sobs Are Unrestrained.

Two sisters and the pope's secretaries could not restrain their sobs and their voices seemed to bring back the pontiff from the state of coma into which he had lapsed. His eyes opened and his lips moved and it was plain that he was making an effort to impart a final blessing. For a moment it seemed that dissolution had taken place, and then the lips moved again. "Together in one, all things in Christ," he whispered.

Dr. Marchiafava released the wrist, which dropped pulseless on the pontiff's breast. The physician bent over the bed, listened for a heart that was stilled.

"It is all over," he said, and reverently kissed the pontiff's hand. In turn the others did the same, after which they intoned prayers for the dead.

Immediately after, candle lights appeared in all the windows of the Vatican and the whole personnel of the apostolic palace, with the permission of the papal secretary, passed by the body, kissing the hand of the pontiff as they passed. Throughout the night messages had been received from the heads of many states inquiring the condition of his holiness.

Those interested in coincidences note that the pope died on August 20, exactly 11 years and one month after the death of Pope Leo, on July 20, 1903.

It is expected that the conclave for the election of a pope will be held on September 3, after a delay to give time for the cardinals from several countries to arrive. Even so, it is doubtful whether Cardinals Gibbons and O'Connell can reach here by that date from the United States, and Cardinal Cavalcanti, from Rio Janeiro, owing to the partial suspension of the steamship service. It is stated, however, that notwithstanding the war, special trains will be put at the disposal of the cardinals in Europe.

Early Life of Pius X.

Giuseppe Melchiorre Sarto, known to the world as Pope Pius X., was elected to the Pontificate on August 4, 1903, a time which time his administration of the exalted office has been confronted with some of the most momentous problems, religious and governmental, which the Holy See has had to face in recent times. They have included on the one hand his determined attitude in maintaining the theory of catholic faith beginning with the syllabus condemning criticism of the holy scriptures and of the origin of Christianity, and later bringing out the famous Encyclical "Pascendi" which expounds and condemns the system of modernism; and, on the other hand, the painful struggles which he had inherited with France over the separation of Church and State, later with Spain on similar issues, and more recently with Portugal as a result of the revolution which overthrew the monarchy.

Son of a Postman.

Pope Pius was born on June 2d, 1835, at Riese, in the Venetian provinces, the first child of Gian-Battista Sarto, a postman, and his wife Margherita. They were of the upper country, if any one may use the term, and besides the boy destined to be Pope there were seven children, two and six daughters. The father's salary of 40 cents a day and the mother's modest earnings from making dresses afforded them only the bare necessities of life, and the schooling of the children was sadly neglected. This was true especially of the girls, who never learned to read or write, even in after life.

Giuseppe's early career was fortunately influenced by the village priest who took a liking for the boy, taught him to read and write and drummed into the youthful head the rudiments of Latin. With this impetus Giuseppe at the age of eleven years entered the seminary at Castelfranco, not far from his birthplace, and for four years every day, rain or shine, he tramped to school, usually barefooted, until he reached the outskirts of the village, where he would slip on his shoes to keep up appearances. Two pairs of shoes was his yearly allowance.

Priest at 25.

From Castelfranco he passed in 1850 to the Seminary at Padua, and in 1858, at the age of 25, was ordained priest and took up his duties at Tombole. In 1867 he had his first parish of importance, that of Salzano, where he remained for eleven years, adored by his parishioners, notwithstanding his somewhat autocratic rule. In addition to his ecclesiastical duties Father Sarto contributed largely to the support of his mother and sisters, who found life a hard struggle, especially in the winter.

It was in Salzano also that the following incident occurred. He returned home one day, tired and hungry, after a long tramp to see a sick parishioner, and was about to sit down to a plate of steaming soup, which was on the table, when a strange woman walked in at the open door, sat down and calmly ate the soup before his astonished servant could interfere. When finished, the stranger arose, wiped her mouth and said deliberately: "I was told that you live on bread and water that the poor may eat; I was determined to prove the contrary, and I have!" with that she flounced off and poor Farther Sarto had to be content with cold fare.

Sermons Draw Attention.

Besides his parish Father Sarto had to care for his mother and sisters, who, although they contributed their quota to family income, found life a hard struggle, especially during the long and cold winter. Giuseppe would have liked to have his mother with him but she refused to leave her daughters, saying: "I cannot leave Riese. Do your duty, my son, and be happy in it. I shall come if you are ill." So great was the necessity at home that Giuseppe gave up all the little comforts which his position would have allowed him, and sent all the money which was left over from his charities to Riese. Meanwhile he had been making a name for himself in a modest way. His sermons became known and before leaving Salzano he was often called to preach in the churches of other parishes, where his rude and persuasive eloquence was much appreciated.

In May, 1875, at the age of 40, he passed to Treviso, as chancellor of that diocese, and here he is still distinctly and affectionately remembered. The year after his appointment, Bishop Zinelli, of the Treviso diocese, was struck with apoplexy, and on Father Sarto fell the full responsibility of the important diocese, which comprised 212 parishes and besides this he was made professor of theology in the seminary. Nine years of strenuous work followed, crowned, in 1884, by his assuming the mitre as Bishop of Mantua.

INTERNAL TAX IS RECORD BREAKER

Including Income and Corporation Tax It Is Largest in History.

Washington, August 24.—Receipts from internal revenue, including the income and corporation taxes, were larger in the fiscal year 1914, than ever before in its history, according to a preliminary report today by the commissioner of the internal revenue.

From all sources other than income and corporation tax, the collectors brought in $308,627,619, less by $790,535 than collections from similar sources the previous fiscal year. From the corporation and income tax, however, they collected $71,381,275, surpassing the revenue from the corporation tax in 1913 by more than $36,000,000. The total internal revenue amounted to $380,003,894 to June 30, 1914, or about $35,500,000 more than the previous fiscal year. The principal item of decrease was in taxes on distilled spirits, which fell off by $4,781,165.

Cigarettes brought in about $2,666,116, and fermented liquors about $814,523 additional.

From the corporation excise tax the government received about $10,671,077; from the corporation income tax about $32,456,663, and from the individual income tax about $28,253,535. The exact amount of expense, the commissioner says, has not been determined, but to collect this vast sum, he says cost approximately $5,765,000, compared with $5,484,600 for the previous fiscal year. The cost of collection was about $15.17 per thousand, or 1.52 per cent, compared to 1.59 per cent the previous year. The average cost since establishment of the bureau has been $25.14 per thousand, or 2.51 per cent.

The normal income tax amounted to $12,728,038. The returns from this tax were largest in amount of incomes exceeding $100,000 and not more than $250,000. From this source the income was $3,835,948, and from income exceeding $500,000 it was $3,437,850. Incomes over $20,000 and not more than $50,000, paid in $2,934,754; those over $50,000 and not more than $75,000, paid $1,645,639; those over $75,000 and not over $100,000, paid in $1,323,022, and those over $250,000 and not more than $500,000, paid $2,334,582.

Of the total collected, spirits brought in $163,879,343; tobacco, $76,789,425; fermented liquor, $66,266,990; oleomargarine, $1,259,087, and playing cards, $655,283, with smaller amount for miscellaneous items.

New York state paid about $62,000,000 in internal revenue taxes, and Illinois about $61,000,000; Kentucky was third with about $35,000,000, and Pennsylvania fourth with $33,000,000.

AUSTRIA CALLS OUT ALL MEN FROM 20 TO 42

London, August 21.—6:55 A. M.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co., sent from Vienna under yesterday's date, says that the Austrian government has issued a final call to arms for all able-bodied men from the ages of 20 to 42 years.

PIONEER RAILROADER DEAD

Columbus, Ind., August 21.—Michael Purcell, a pioneer railroad man in Indiana, is dead at his home in East Columbus at the age of 85 years. He helped to build the first railroad west of the Alleghanies.

POPE LIKED TO DO AS HE PLEASED

Uprooted Many Traditions at the Vatican — Didn't Like to Be Watched.

Rome, August 21.—The late Pope Pius was a man of the simplest habits and much unlike his predecessor in his dislike for ceremony.

One day the pope, being slightly indisposed, asked for a cordial of some kind. A bottle of Tokay, a hundred years old, was brought to him. It had originally been presented to Leo XIII. by the emperor of Austria. Naturally, the precious liquid was most palatable, and at luncheon the pope asked that the bottle be brought again to the table.

The footman became scarlet, and stammered that bottles once opened were never presented for the second time to the sovereign pontiff. The pope replied that what was or was not the custom did not concern him, and that the bottle must be brought without delay. In great confusion the servant explained that the bottle had already been finished by himself and fellow-servants.

After that any bottle that the pope had opened was kept in his room and brought out again and again to the table until it was finished.

The pope could not tolerate the presence of servants waiting around the table. From the carver down he excluded all from the table. When he wanted a thing he rang for it.

After dinner he used to smoke half a Russian cigar, costing one cent, or a pipe, but afterward, for his health's sake, he gave up tobacco and went from the table to get half an hour's sleep.

Custom forbids the pope to walk on foot unaccompanied. But Pius X. took his walks all the same. As patriarch he was an active man, and want of exercise in the vatican seriously disturbed his health. Not that the vatican affords no space for exercise. The vatican and grounds inclose a space as large as the city of Turin within its walls. But the pope hated to be followed everywhere by the noble guard and his prelates.

Piux X. disbanded his cavalry on ascending the throne and used to descend, unseen, a secret stairway, cross the courts and lose himself in the vatican groves. Then there was great excitement because he could not be found. It was feared that he had run away to Venice. After a long search his retreat was discovered.

The monsignori of the auto-camera of the noble guard gave the alarm to the barracks of the noble guard, ran to stables, had carriages harnessed in haste, and noble guards and carriages went off full-tilt in search of the pope, who had hid in the thicket and watched the amusing attempts of his persecutors to find him.

Sometimes he laughed till he was exhausted, at other times he could not hide his irritation at not being allowed to pass an hour in solitude. Finally he succeeded in releasing himself from this slavery and went when and where he pleased within the limits of the vatican precincts.

Another story is told of the pope's fondness for his watch, which was of the old Waterbury variety and which he carried in disregard of an old rule that the pope should dispense with any such modern contrivance.

A French bishop once offered to give him in exchange for it a costly and elaborate gold watch. Pius examined it, studied the works and admired the jewels and case. Then he replaced his own five-franc timepiece in his pocket.

"No, no," he said, "I cannot accept your generous offer, for this old watch is very dear to me. I held it in my hand, watching my mother's life ebbing away during her last illness."

SUGAR SUPPLY HELD BACK

Testimony Shows 750,000 Bags Waiting Market.

By the Associated Press.

San Francisco, August 21.—There is still one-half of this season's beet sugar output, of 750,000 bags, in the hands of the American Beet Sugar Co., awaiting a market, according to a statement made before the United States grand jury by Robert Ornard, president of the company. The company could not find a market for this sugar even at a price below the present quotation, United States District Attorney Preston quoted Oxnard as saying.

"This proves conclusively that the eastern seaboard refineries are not affected of a shortage, and that they are simply juggling with the stock they have on hand, which is a three months' supply," Preston said. "The testimony showed also that the eastern refineries had been making no purchases of cane raw sugar."

The testimony referred to was brought out at the beginning of the federal investigation here into the advance in sugar and other food prices since the opening of the European war. Witnesses asserted that the price of sugar here is fixed in New York.

Sugar men told the grand jury yesterday that the increased prices were based upon the fear of the eastern refineries that the English buyers, shut off from the continental sources of beet sugar supply, would overbid them for the Cuban raw cane sugar crop.

HEAD OF JESUIT ORDER DEAD

London, August 20.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. from Rome says that Father Francis Xavier Wernz died in Rome this morning almost simultaneously with Pope Pius.

Father Wernz was the head of the Jesuit order.

THE MARKETS

Toledo, August 24.—The wheat market opened practically unchanged here today. December displayed a little strength on the opening call. Chicago was higher. Northwest markets were firmer. Liverpool cables were decidedly higher, prices ranging 1½d up for wheat. There was a decided lack of offerings here. Country acceptances of bids over Saturday and Sunday were nil. Millers and commission houses reported receipts exceedingly small. December wheat opened ⅛c higher at $1.09⅝.

	High.	Low.	Close—Aug. 24.	Aug. 22.
Wheat—Open.				
Cash 1.04½	....	....	1.05	1.04½
Sept. 1.05	1.05½	1.05	1.05½	1.05
Dec. 1.09⅝	1.10	....	1.10	1.09½
May 1.17¼	1.17⅝	1.17¼	1.17½	1.17¾
Corn—				
Cash	....	....	86-87	87-88
Sept. 87	....	....	87	87½
Dec. 73	73	72¾	72¾	73¾
May 75½	75½	75	75	75½
Oats—				
Cash	....	....	47½-48	47-47½
Dec. 48	48¼	47⅝	47⅞	47½
May 50⅝	51	50⅝	50½	50½
June 53½	53½	53	53	53½
Clover Seed—				
Prime 10.70	10.90	10.70	10.90	10.40
Oct. 11.05	11.15	11.05	11.15	10.80
Dec. 11.05	11.15	11.05	11.15	10.80
March 11.10	11.20	11.10	11.20	10.82½
Rye—				
No. 2	....	....	88½	85
Alsike—				
Aug. 9.05	....	....	9.05	8.95
Dec. 9.25	....	....	9.25	9.10
March 9.35	9.40	9.35	9.40	9.25
Timothy—				
Prime 2.70	....	....	2.75	2.65
Sept. 2.80	....	....	2.85	2.75
Oct. 2.85	....	....	2.85	2.77½
Dec. 2.85	....	....	2.90	2.82½
March 2.95	....	....	2.97½	2.92½

CHICAGO.

Wheat—				
Sept. ... 99¼	1.01	99	99⅝	99½
Dec. 1.03½	1.05	1.02	1.03⅝	1.04
May 1.10⅜	1.12	1.10	1.10⅜	1.10⅝
Corn—				
Sept. 80	80¼	79⅜	79⅜	79⅞
Dec. 70½	70⅝	69⅝	69¾	70⅜
May 72⅜	72½	71⅜	71¾	72¼
Oats—				
Sept. 45¾	47	45¼	45⅞	45⅝
Dec. 47¼	48¼	47⅜	47⅜	47⅝
May 50¼	50⅝	49⅝	49¾	50⅜

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—				
Sept. 22.00	....	....	22.00	22.50
Jan. 21.50	21.50	21.32	21.35	21.55
Lard—				
Sept. 10.15	10.17	10.05	10.07	10.17
Oct. 10.35	10.35	10.20	10.20	10.32
Jan. 10.72	10.72	10.50	10.50	10.67
Ribs—				
Sept	....	....	12.65	12.72
Oct. 12.15	12.15	12.10	12.10	12.27
Jan. 11.50	11.32	11.20	11.20	11.32

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—				
Sept	....	....	1.06⅞	1.06⅛
Dec.	....	....	1.08⅝	1.08⅛

DULUTH.

Wheat—				
Sept.	....	....	1.09⅛	1.09⅛
Dec.	....	....	1.09¾	1.10

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, August 24.—Hogs—Receipts, 32,000; slow; bulk, $8.90@9.20; light, $8.90@9.35; mixed, $8.65@9.35; heavy, $8.50@9.30; rough, $8.50@8.70; pigs, $7.00@8.60. Cattle—Receipts, 19,000; weak; beeves, $6.60@10.50; steers, $6.25@9.30; stockers and feeders, $5.35@8.00; cows and heifers, $3.70@9.10; calves, $7.50@10.75. Sheep—Receipts, 36,000; slow; sheep, $5.00@6.00; yearlings, $5.90@6.90; lambs, $6.40@8.20.

Pittsburg Live Stock.

Pittsburg, August 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,200; active; heavy steers, $8.60@9.35; fat steers, $8.85@9.15; fair steers, $6.60@7.85; heifers, $8.10@8.60; fat cows, $6.85@7.60; fair cows, $5.10@6.60; butcher bulls, $7.60@8.25; milch cows, $50@85. Hogs—Receipts, 6,000; strong; prime heavies, $9.25@9.30; heavy mixed, $9.35@9.40; mediums and Yorkers, $9.60@9.65; pigs, $8.80@9.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 6,500; strong; top sheep, $6.00; top lambs, $8.25. Calves—Receipts, 1,000; steady; top, $11.25.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, August 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,000; market 25@40c lower; choice fat steers, $8.25@8.85; choice heifers, $7.25@7.50; choice butcher bulls, $6.25@7.00; choice cows, $6.00@6.50; fair to good cows, $5.50@6.00. Calves—Receipts, 250; market 25c lower; good to choice veal calves, $11.25@11.75; fair to good, $9.00@10.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,700; market slow; choice spring lambs, $8.00@8.35; fair to good, $6.00@6.50; choice clipped wethers, $5.00@5.25; choice clipped ewes, $4.00@4.50. Hogs—Receipts, 2,500; market steady; Yorkers, light Yorkers and mediums, $9.50; heavies, $9.25; pigs, $8.75; roughs, $8.25; stags, $7.50.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, August 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,000; prime steers, $9.25@9.75; shipping, $8.50@9.00; butchers, $7.50@8.50; heifers, $6.50@8.25; cows, $4.00@7.25; bulls, $5.00@7.50; stockers and feeders, $6.25@7.50; stock heifers, $5.25@6.00. Veals—Receipts, 1,425; market, $5.00@$12.00. Hogs—Receipts, 14,000; heavy, $9.40@9.50; mixed, $9.50@9.55; Yorkers, $9.25@9.60; pigs, $8.75@9.00; rough, $8.15@8.25; stags, $6.50@7.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 6,000; lambs, $5.00@9.00; yearlings, $4.50@7.00; wethers, $6.00@6.25; ewes, $2.50@5.75; sheep, mixed, $5.75@6.00.

New York Produce.

New York, August 24.—Flour, nominal. Wheat—Futures market without transactions. Pork, firm; mess, $24.75@25.25; family, $27.00@29.00; short clears, $23.00@25.00. Beef, unsettled; mess, $23.00@24.00; family, $29.00@30.00. Lard, firm; middle west, $10.40@10.50. Molasses, steady; New Orleans, open kettle, 40@55c. Hay, steady; prime, $1.10@1.15; No. 1, $1.07½@1.10; No. 2, $1.05; No. 3, 95c@$1.00. Hides, steady; Bogota, 28½@29½c; Central America, 28¼c Leather, firm; hemlock firsts, 31@32c; seconds, 30@31c.

Live poultry, easier; western chickens, broilers, 19@20½c; fowls, 17@17½c; turkeys, 14@14½c. Dressed poultry, steady; western chickens, broilers, 15@19c; turkeys, 17@20c; fowls, 12@19½c.

Raw sugar, quiet; molasses sugar, 5.35c; centrifugal, 6.60c; refined steady; cut loaf, 8.15c; crushed, 8.05c; mould A, 7.70c; cubes, 7.50c; XXXX powdered, 7.40; powdered, 7.35c; fine granulated, 7.25c; diamond A, 7.25c; confectioners A, 7.15c; No. 1, 7.05c.

Butter, firm; receipts, 5,200 tubs; creamery, extras, 31@31½c; firsts, 28@30c; seconds, 25½@27½c; process, extras, 25½@26½c; ladles, current make, No. 2, 21@21½c.

Cheese, firm; receipts, 800 boxes; state, whole milk, fresh, white and colored specials, 16½@16¾c; do. average fancy, 16¼c; skims, 2@13½c. Eggs, steady; receipts, 12,000 cases; fresh gathered extras, 28@30c; extra firsts, 26@27½c; firsts, 24½@25½c; seconds, 22@24c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery whites, 34@35c; do. gathered whites, 27@33c; do. hennery browns, 29@30c; do. gathered browns and mixed colors, 24@28c.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, August 24.—Butter, firm; creameries, 24@30c. Eggs, unchanged; receipts, 12,054 cases; at mark, cases included, 17@22c; ordinary firsts, 19@20c; firsts, 22½@23½c. Potatoes, strong; receipts, 75 cars; Jersey Cobblers, bulk, 73@75c; do. sacks, 75@78c; Minnesota Ohios, 62@66c. Poultry, live, firm; fowls, 15c; springs, 16@17c.

DRY GOODS IMPORTS DECREASE

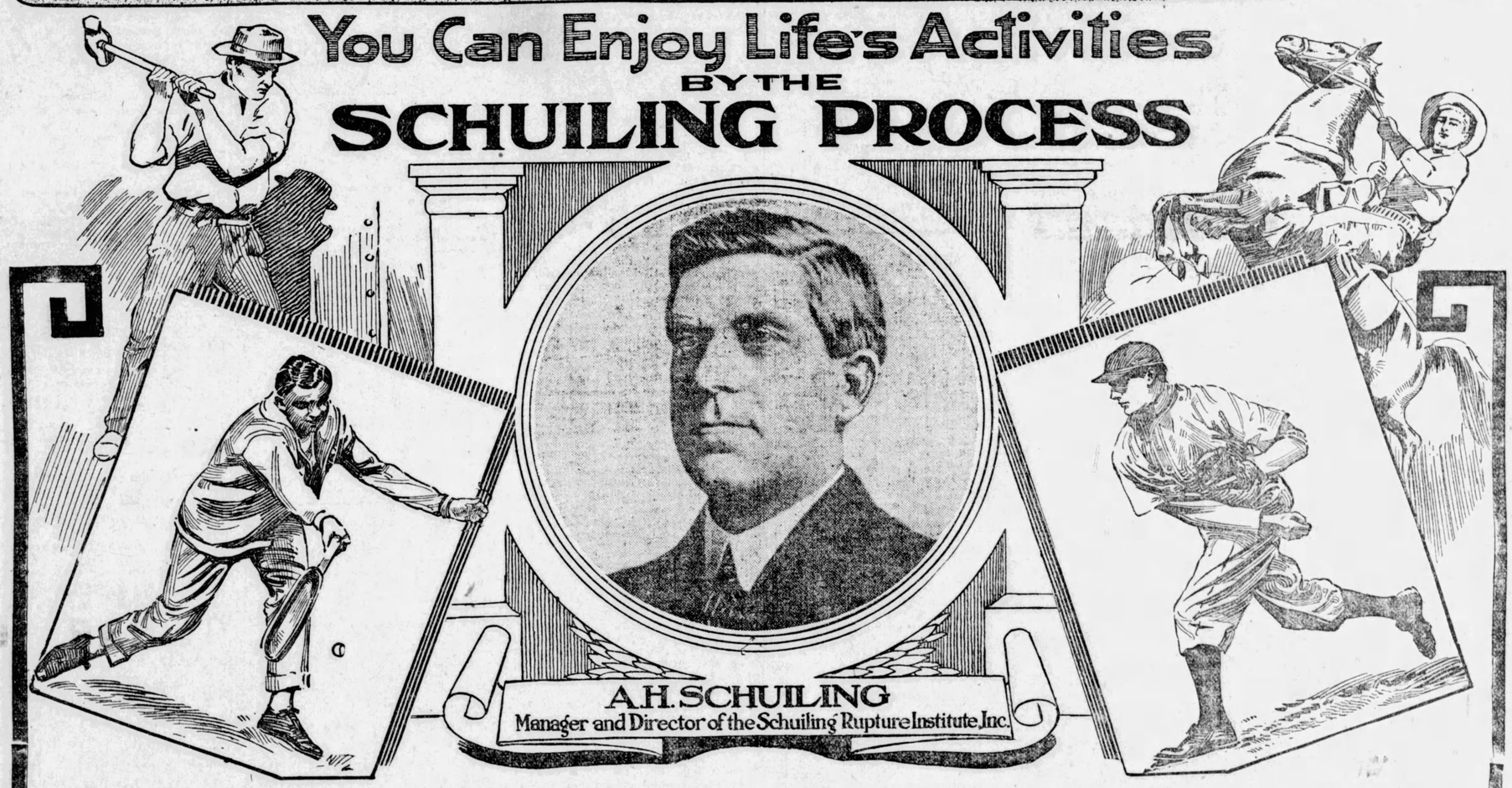
Brunt of the Shipping Tie-Up Falls on That Class.

New York, August 22.—Imports of general merchandise here for the week ending on August 15 were valued at $14,258,228, compared with $12,419,783 the week before and $15,639,140 two weeks before. Included in these imports are $271,039 worth of precious stones and jewelry. Imports of dry goods for consumption totaled $1,389,257, silk entries being appraised at $470,726. The week before these entries were valued at $2,496,490 and at $2,275,777 in the corresponding week last year.

Significant as reflecting the paralysis of shipping following the outbreak of the European war is the fact that the dry goods entries here the week of Aug. 15 were less by $1,107,233 than in the preceding week. The brunt of the tie-up appears for the week to have fallen on dry goods, as imports in other lines show no such proportionate decrease.

The Man Who Lets You Laugh At RUPTURE!

You Can Enjoy Life's Activities BY THE SCHUILING PROCESS



LAUGH at rupture? Laugh at being harnessed up in a cruel, ill-fitting truss with steel springs gouging into your flesh and elastic bands pinching and squeezing and making life miserable? Laugh at the prospect of a dreaded and dangerous surgical operation? Laugh at being compelled to give up many of life's most pleasurable activities and to move about with the greatest care for fear the contraption you are wearing will slip out of place, allow the rupture to come down and then cause you torture that no words can describe?

Viewed from these and similar experiences, which nearly every rupture victim has endured, this most distressing affliction is no laughing matter, I'll admit. But to-day such suffering is unnecessary, for Mr. A. H. Schuiling of Indianapois, Ind., has found a wonderfully simple means of not only holding rupture with perfect ease and comfort under any and all conditions, but of actually curing it in an astonishingly short space of time. It is through his clever little device and the remarkable success he has had with it that Mr. Schuiling has earned the title—"The man who lets you laugh at rupture."

Severe Tests Prove Wonderfully Successful

Mr. Schuiling's device is known as the Schuiling Rupture Lock, and while new in the sense that comparatively few sufferers have up to this time heard of it, it is by no means an experiment. In fact, it has been tried and tested in many of the severest and most difficult cases imaginable, as well as in hundreds of ordinary cases, and the results have been all, if not more, than even Mr. Schuiling and his associates had hoped for.

As an example of the rigid tests that have been made, Mr. Schuiling submits written reports from persons in every walk of life, including a western ranchman who rides and breaks wild horses, a railroad man, a blacksmith, a plasterer, a number of farmers, mechanics and others whose rough and strenuous work requires great physical strain and exertion and therefore is extremely difficult for a ruptured person to perform.

In these reports results heretofore almost unheard of are described. The ruptures are said to be held firmly in place under any and all conditions with perfect ease and comfort. Many persons from sixty to eighty years old, who say they suffered from rupture for many years declare the new rupture lock has entirely cured them.

Some Interesting Experiences Described

Altho it is impossible to print in this limited space any considerable number of the many reports that Mr. Schuiling has received, a few are reproduced here in part for the benefit of suffering readers who are interested.

Mr. John L. Johnson, a druggist of La Fountain, Ind., makes this statement: "I was ruptured for a good many years. I never could find any truss or appliance that would hold my double rupture or give me an hour of comfort, altho I sold trusses in my drug store and was acquainted with all makes. One day I was advised to try a "Schuiling Rupture Lock," which I did. That settled it, for it was the very thing I had been looking for."

"I now declare to the world that I am a cured man. When people come to my store for trusses I tell them to order a Schuiling Rupture Lock, as I do not handle any more trusses or appliances. Do as I did and get cured."

Another interesting experience is related by Mr. Geo. H. Higgins, 1431 Robinson Rd., Grand Rapids, Mich., who says: "For fifteen years I went around the best I could with two ruptures, at times so painful I was forced to take to my bed. I was advised to try a Schuiling Rupture Lock, which I did, and in one year I was completely cured on both sides, health restored, feeling strong and active as a man of twenty. Now, beginning 65 years of age, I can climb a telegraph pole with any of the boys if I want to."

Here is what Miss Agnes Brunton, Dayton, Washington, says: "I received it (The Schuiling Rupture Lock) on the 14th of February, 1914, and have felt fine ever since I put it on. I owe my thanks to the Schuiling Company for what they have done in curing me."

L. C. Emmett, 321 33d St., Newport News, Va., testifies: "Your rupture lock does lock the rupture in the abdomen to stay, and with such ease as I never expected."

D. D. Slider of 2737 Brightwood Ave., Indianapolis, Ind., was ruptured in the Civil War and suffered for nearly fifty years, but he testifies that he has been completely cured by the Schuiling Rupture Lock.

Vern Loring, whose address is R. F. D. No. 58, Caledonia, Mich., is a farmer. He must work in the wheat fields, climb hay ricks, climb the ladders in his barns, all of which he was able to do easily after placing himself under the care of Director Schuiling, and he testifies that he was cured after wearing the rupture lock for nine months.

S. J. Bryant is one of the respected old citizens of Garland, Kans., and reports that he cured himself after wearing a rupture lock for two months and then gave it to a lady friend of his wife's, to whom it is giving great satisfaction.

Invites Fullest Investigation

Mr. Schuiling wishes it stated clearly that any sufferer is at liberty to correspond with the persons named above and verify these reports. In fact, he asks that the fullest investigations be made as he is anxious to prove the truth and veracity of his claims in a way that will leave no room for doubt. As a matter of courtesy, however, any reader who writes to persons whose statements appear above is asked to kindly enclose a two-cent stamp for reply.

While the writer of this article has thus far fortunately escaped the awful affliction of rupture, he is, nevertheless, somewhat familiar with its horrors, and his investigation into the Schuiling method of treatment has convinced him that it is a great and wonderful blessing to truss-burdened sufferers.

To these persons, Mr. Schuiling's Rupture Lock will surely mean more than words can describe for those who have tested it invariably declare that it holds the rupture with the firmness of a vice and yet with all the comfort and ease that could be obtained by the gentle pressure of the hands. Some say that after the first day they actually forgot all about ruptures.

Has Many Advantages Over Old Methods

The new lock is very light in weight and so constructed that binding, gouging or "gaulding" the flesh, or any undue pressure of pads into the ruptured openings, is entirely avoided. It is so small that there is no possibility of it being detected through the clothing. It is entirely free from any buckles or fastenings that could scratch or rub the flesh and is worn day and night.

Another, and perhaps one of its most important features, is that when once adjusted to the needs of the wearer, it is a physical impossibility to accidentally throw it out of place by any action of the body. Some of the most interesting testimony that Mr. Schuiling has collected are the statements of persons who tell of various tests made to see if they could displace it by twisting, pulling, straining, running, jumping and lifting.

Month's Trial, Book On Rupture and Full Particulars Are Offered Free

Mr. Schuiling and his associates, who have established the Schuiling Rupture Institute at Indianapolis, are among the most prominent business men of that city. They are very anxious to place the facts concerning this most remarkable invention in the hands of every rupture sufferer in America and have prepared an interesting book, "How To Cure Rupture," which is sent entirely free to all persons interested.

In addition, Mr. Schuiling also offers free a month's trial of the Schuiling Rupture Lock to any sufferer who will agree to put it on and wear it for that length of time to prove what it will do.

If you are ruptured it will certainly pay you to investigate this for you are no doubt enduring physical misery and distress that can be easily avoided. Moreover, there is ample proof that the new method is not only giving grand and luxurious comfort, but what is more important, producing actual cures in a wonderfully short time.

The following coupon is appended for your convenience. Fill it in and mail it to-day.

No money is required to secure the facts in detail and particulars regarding Mr. Schuiling's free trial offer, and in view of the truly wonderful results that are being accomplished for others, it would seem well worth while for any sufferer to write even though past experience may have caused despair of ever finding a cure. Science is daily producing wonders that yesterday were deemed impossible.

COUPON

A. H. Schuiling, Director,
Schuiling Rupture Institute, 136 East Georgia St., Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir: I would like to have a copy of your book, "How to Cure Rupture," together with a complete description of your Rupture Lock and particulars of the free trial offer you make to sufferers. Please send same to me free.

Name.....

Street and Number.....

City and State.....

If you have a friend or acquaintance suffering from rupture please fill in his or her name below

I also wish you would sent similar literature to a friend of mine, whose name and full address is as follows:

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Street and Number.....

City and State.....

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New Model Corduroy Velvet Dress

Don't miss this big special—positively the greatest value ever offered in an up-to-date stylish dress of beautiful corduroy velvet for Fall and Winter wear. Order direct from this advertisement. Your money back if not satisfied. Not since this season will you see such a wonderful bargain.

Delivered Free

Just note the handsome style, which is becoming to most any figure. The low neck is trimmed with a layflown collar of Roman striped sateen and is finished in the front with a large bow of same material. Has a front invisible closing, trimmed with Roman striped sateen covered buttons. The Raglan sleeves are finished with deep fancy turn-back cuffs to harmonize with the collar. Gathered belt of Roman striped satin lends ornamental attractiveness to the garment. Has an imitation tunic, edged with a deep cover-lapping fold of self-material. The shirt is gathered with an inverted plait, extending from the waist to the bottom of the skirt. Colors: navy and navy blue. Sizes: 32 to 44. Be sure to state size. Order No. 15-G054D. Special $3.98

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SEARCHED 49 TIMES ON TOUR

Chicagoan Tells of Experiences in the War-Torn Countries.

London, August 22.—William J. Chalmers, of Chicago, arrived in London today after a 16-day motor trip from Carlsbad to Buch. He was stopped and searched on the journey 49 times by the authorities. He declared George Glessner, of Springfield, O., was in Carlsbad.

"There were 16,000 visitors in Carlsbad," he said, "a quarter of whom were Americans, at the time of my leaving. There has been no trains for eight days, but visitors were able to cash checks and food was plentiful. There was, however, no means of escape for many who had bought travelers' hotel coupons and tickets, as the travel agency had closed its doors. Most of these people had invested their savings for the cure."

Mr. Chalmers left with his wife and maid and a chauffeur in his automobile. At Pudweis they were arrested and their passports were examined. Then on proceeding five miles out they discovered the roadway blockaded by fallen telegraph poles, where 20 gendarmes, commanded by a boy officer stepped out with cocked pistols and rifles and ordered them to surrender.

The party learned that the gendarmes had heard a rumor that French spies were crossing to Russia with $25,000,000 in motor cars.

Afterward the American travelers were stopped at every crossroad.

Mr. Chalmers says the military showed the utmost deference, but that the civil authorities treated them like dogs.

At Freisetad, Count von Sedlitz, whose Austrian civil title is district captain, ignored the passports and ordered the party to be searched to the skins, including the women. He examined all their clothing, took their baggage away and ransacked it for papers and then brought in the police dogs to get their scent, the official acting with the utmost insolence.

Mr. Chalmers demanded permission to telegraph to the mayor of Carlsbad. This was given and the party finally was released.

The officials even took off the tires of the automobiles, examining the inner tubes for gold. Not until morning were they allowed to depart.

At Salzburg the party saw three regiments of Austrian troops coming from the cathedral at night in a procession headed by priests. The soldiers boarded a train for Russia.

NAMUR FALLS; ALLIED ARMY BEATEN BACK

Kaiser's Troops Advance in Big Battle Now On in Belgium — Five Forts Fall.

The fortifications of Namur and and Liege formed the finest examples of the work of the famous Belgian military engineer, General Henri Alexis Brialmont, whose reputation was world-wide.

The defensive works of Namur were not so strong as those of Liege, but the position of the city was much better for military purposes.

The forts are nine in number, the four most important being St. Heribert, Audoye, Suarlee and Cognelee, while the connecting forts of less strength are Dave, Maizeret, Malonne, Marchevolette and Emines.

All are protected by hardened steel domes, generally eight of them in each fort, and the artillery, consisting of modern heavy disappearing guns, is very powerful.

Namur is the capital of the province of Namur, and is 34 miles southeast of Brussels.

London, August 25.—Namur, the Belgian fortress, has fallen into German hands, according to an announcement made by the official press bureau in London. Details of the fighting around the fortress were not given, but the English newspapers regard the fall inexplicable.

Berlin dispatches say five of the forts of Namur and the city itself have fallen, and the capture of the remaining four forts is imminent. A reverse to the forces of the allies is admitted by the English and French newspapers, which say today's news is "decidedly bad."

While plainly expressing disappointment at the failure of their forces, they declare the retrograde movement toward the line of strong defensive works near the frontier has been carried out in good order.

It is assumed that the allies are falling back on their first line of defensive works, running from Maubeuge, in a southeasterly direction by way of Hirson, Mezieres, Montmedy, Verdun, St. Mihiel, Toul and Epinal, all of which are strong fortresses and are interspersed with smaller works such as Ayvelle, Genicourt, Troyon, Les Paroches, Lianville, Gironville and Jouy-Sous-Les-Cotes. Behind these lies another strong line of fortifications from St. Quentin, in the north, through Laon and Reims, to the great entrenched camp at Chalons.

The English newspapers declare that both the English and Russians are determined to "fight to a finish," whatever the outlook may be at present. They say the possession of Namur was vital for Germany, and that it "was a fine stroke for the Germans to have rushed the place under the eyes of the allied armies."

Attack Near Antwerp.

In other parts of Belgium fighting is still in progress and a report from Ostend says 30,000 Germans have attacked Malines, 13 miles from Antwerp.

Charleroi has also been the scene of hot fighting, this time between the French and German troops, and a fresh encounter is believed to have begun there today. Twenty-five thousand Germans have been surrounded between Courtrai and Anseghem, according to an Ostend dispatch to the London Daily Express.

Brussels has been left by the main body of German troops, who have proceeded on their way to the front. Russian reports relate the advance of the Russian armies in eastern Prussia and the surprisingly rapid movement of the troops.

Russian officials, however, caution against feeling too great elation over the preliminary successes, pointing out that the German territory about the Vistula is strongly fortified along the line of the Russian forward march.

Newspaper dispatches assert that the Austrian fortified port of Cattaro, Dalmatia, has been destroyed by the allied fleets.

Dispatches from the Servian provisional capital, Nish, record the victorious offensive movement of the Servians and Montenegrins against the Austrians, who are said to have suffered very severely.

A German dirigible balloon, which had flown over Antwerp yesterday, was brought down by the Belgian artillery today and 15 of its occupants taken prisoners, according to a newspaper dispatch. Another telegram says bombs dropped from the balloon caused several deaths and one of the missiles struck a hospital, which, however, was occupied only by the medical and nursing staff.

English Are Very Serious.

The English are in more serious mood than at any time since they faced the war. There are no scenes of gaiety in the theatres and restaurants and the crowded streets are very quiet. This does not mean that there is any less determination on the part of Britons—only that the people are beginning to realize what this war may cost them. On every side are heard declarations that the country must be prepared for a long and exhausting struggle.

While not many reproaches come from the supporters of Lord Roberts' crusade for compulsory military service, not a few admit they never realized how small a part the British army counted in a great European struggle.

Thus far, England has felt the war far less than any European nation engaged, probably less than Holland and Switzerland, but now, waiting for the issues of the battle and for the lists of killed and wounded, the English people understand all that it means.

Every boat from Belgium comes crowded with impoverished refugees who have fled before the German invasion. An organization is being formed to care for these people and part of the Prince of Wales' relief fund, which amounts to more than $7,500,000, will be sent to Antwerp for sufferers who have taken refuge there. Thousands of Belgians have crossed the French border for asylum, and a committee will arrange for their relief.

England and France apparently propose to care for their smaller ally who, thus far, has borne the brunt of the hardships which the war entails.

The French war office issued the following announcement last night:

"The French and English, the plan of attack having failed owing to unforeseen difficulties, have retired on the covering positions."

Gamble of War.

Commenting on the fall of Namur before the Germans, the Times says it is one of those inexplicable events which makes war the gamble that it is. That Namur should have fallen in two days will require a deal of explanation, the Times adds.

Reviewing the general situation, the Times' military expert points out that the allies in Belgium are meeting the full shock of the German army. He says that it is essential for Germany that she should deal a pralyzing blow in this quarter in order to gain time to detach troops to resist the Russian attack on the Prussian frontier.

Commenting on the loss of the Belgian stronghold, the Chronicle says:

"The news today is decidedly bad," adding that if the allies' losses have been heavy, "we may yet see before long, the Germans march in earnest upon Paris.

"Namur is a fortress of great strength, which its defenders could possibly hold several months. We do not imagine that it was taken by a rush. More probably a breach made elsewhere in the line of the allies imposed on them the alternative of leaving a large force to be invested in Namur or withdrawing from it altogether.

"The blunt fact remains that in a really first-class battle the French troops occupying secluded position of singular strength were driven out by the Germans after not more than two days' fighting. This speaks volumes for the power of the German attack.

"England and Russia must stubbornly resolve that, come what may to France, they will never surrender to Germany, but will stick to her as they stuck to Napoleon until they pull her down. As long as we hold the sea we cannot ourselves be vitally struck."

London Times Fears More.

"Yesterday was a day of bad news, and we fear more must follow," the London Times says today in an editorial on the fall of Namur:

"In the first phase of the great battle," the paper continues, "the Germans appear to have won ground all along the line save in the area held by the British. We were prepared for the ebb and flow of conflict, but not for the fall of Namur. * * * *

"We have to face this situation with unshaken confidence. We have to remember that the battle is not yet over. The Germans have not yet burst their way through to France. We have to remember that this is only the first great encounter of a war which plainly is destined to be a long one. For the allies it is a phase; for the Germans it is vital. They are dealing their blows with tremendous vigor, but the issue in Belgium still hangs in the balance, in spite of the unfortunate events at Namur.

"Whatever be the upshot, Great Britain and her allies will face the outlook with dogged determination and continue the war until the spirit of Prussian militarism is rooted out of Europe.

"Time fights on the side of the allies."

The Times' military expert says that it is too early to say that the line of the Meuse south of Mezieres must be abandoned, but the outlook is not favorable, and the development of the situation in the next few days will be watched with legitimate anxiety. He continues:

"There are reports that the townspeople and even the garrison of Namur were less well disposed than the men of Liege to offer a strenuous resistance and so bring upon their town the punishment meted out by Germans to Liege. There is undoubtedly some slight feeling among Belgians that they have not been adequately supported by the allies and that they have borne the whole brunt of the war in the north, but we cannot believe that the Belgians did less than their duty and we expect to hear that they were attacked by overpowering numbers.

JUST OFF THE PRESS

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SERB VICTORY OVER AUSTRIA IS REPORTED

Three-Day Battle Results in 20,000 to $25,000 Austrian Loss—Russians Move.

London, August 22.—The German advance into Belgium is going on today, apparently without serious check. Having taken Brussels the troops of Emperor William are forcing their way steadily and rapidly to the north and west.

They have occupied Ghent and the approaches Bruges and Ostend. They appear to be endeavoring to overrun the whole of northern and western Belgium. At the same time they seem to be drawing closer to the French frontier. Southeast of Brussels they are investing the fortified city of Namur, on the Meuse.

March Through Brussels.

It is reported from Antwerp that the Germans will not continue to occupy Brussels, contenting themselves merely with marching through the city. This determination, however, may be altered by the attitude of the city treasurer of Brussels, who is quoted as saying he will never pay over $40,000,000 demanded by the Germans as a war tax.

The concentration of the Belgian army before Antwerp is said to have been accomplished in good order, and the morale of the Belgian troops is reported to be unimpaired. While German patrols are close to Antwerp, no strong detachments have been reported yet near the city. Whether or not the Germans will attempt to capture Antwerp, or simply invest it, is not yet clear.

Italy Will Mobilize.

A Paris newspaper declares today that general mobilization in Italy has been decided upon and will be proclaimed in three or four days.

St. Petersburg announces officially that the Russian army is advancing along the entire Austro-German frontier and at the same time successfully maintaining the offensive at every point of contact with the enemy. A reported cavalry engagement of the northern Russian army last Friday is described as a severe blow to the Germans in east Prussia. It is said an entire German battery was captured in this engagement. Russian aviators are reported throwing bombs on the German entrenchments.

Servians in Great Victory.

Further accounts of the reported Servian victory over the Austrians, say the fighting lasted three days along the Drina river. The Austrian casualties were given as between 20,000 and 25,000, while it is said 10,000 prisoners were taken. The Servian artillery did effective work against the enemy. Nish declares officially that a part of the Servian army has invaded Bosnia, and that another great battle is expected in the near future.

According to a Central News dispatch from Rome, many Austrians were drowned in their flight to the Drina river. The Servian artillery annihilated the survivors. The correspondent says the 25,000 Austrians were killed or wounded in the battle and that 10,000 were taken prisoners.

The time limit of the Japanese ultimatum to Germany, demanding the surrender of the German holdings at Kiao-Chow, expires tomorrow and Japan is described as fully ready to proceed against the German position. A dispatch from Tokio says that the German ambassador to Japan will sail for Seattle, August 26, and that a number of German officials have already left Tokio.

The news of the German occupation of Brussels has been posted in Berlin.

British Ship Sunk.

The story was told in a laconic dispatch of seven words. The American ambassador in Berlin has published a denial to reports that Americans have been ill-treated in Germany. He declares that today they enjoy as much security in Germany as in America.

London announces officially that General Leman, the Belgian commander of the forts at Liege, is a prisoner in the hands of Germans at Cologne.

The American consul general at Rio Janeiro has reported the sinking of the British steamer Hyades, by the German cruiser Dresden.

Germans Kill Own Men.

Rome, via Paris, August 22, 11:30 a. m.—The Tribuna today publishes a telegram from a correspondent at the front who says that the German retreat from Muelhausen, under the infernal fire of the French artillery, became a tragedy. It was impossible for the Germans to see whence this fire came.

The Istein forts on the Rhine, the correspondent continues, seeing a body of German troops approaching in the night, mistook them for French, and commenced firing on them. The mistake was not discovered until dawn.

The German cannon had thundered all night long, making havoc among their own men.

The people of the region evacuated by the Germans came out to welcome the French troops with French flags in their hands, crying at the same time, "To the Rhine; to the Rhine."

KAISER IS FERVENT IN ADDRESS TO GUARDS

London, August 21.—A Marconi wireless message from Berlin tells of the German emperor's farewell address to the First regiment of footguards. They had assembled, the emperor said, to pray that German arms might be blessed, so that they should be able to keep flying the flag of the Fatherland over the envy of its enemies, even if this entailed the sacrificing of the last drop of German blood.

The sword which he had allowed to remain in its sheath decade after decade, and which he now drew, must decide. He declared it could not be sheathed again without victory and honor. This war found the nation trusting in Almighty God and remembering the glorious days of old.

The commander of the regiment renewed the oath of loyalty and proclaimed the regiment's unquenchable thirst for victory.

GERMANS LEVEL CITIES ON ELBE

Raze Fine Buildings So as to Disguise Mouth of River, Says American.

Special Cable to the Toledo Blade and New York World.

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London, August 21.—T. Frederick Lee, of White Plains, N. Y., has reached London from Germany, by way of Holland, with his wife, a daughter of the late "coffee king," George W. Crossman. They had been motoring in Europe 14 months.

"We were at Baden when the trouble started," Mr. Lee said to the Blade correspondent today. "We motored to Strassburg through Alsace-Lorraine and along the French frontier.

Saw German Mobilization.

"On July 25 we saw the Germans starting to mobilize in that section. They were making elaborate war preparations. The day war was declared by England we went to Hamburg.

"We were just off Cuxhaven when the report that Germany had declared war on England reached the German fleet. The officers heard what was supposed to be firing at sea. They thought England's navy was attacking Heligoland.

"Forthwith the entire German high sea fleet steamed by us single file to sea. I counted 33 first class battleships, five or six cruisers, a hospital ship and 21 torpedo boats. There was an impressive sight as the sun went down. The warships were signalling with searchlights and firing rockets as if they were going out to meet a British fleet.

"The supposed firing was the exploding of mines.

"There was a fine graystone hospital on Heligoland. All were taken out and the building was razed.

Destroy Own Buildings.

"The town of Cuxhaven, at the mouth of the Elbe river, had many fine churches, hotels and other buildings. All these were leveled to the ground and nothing over one story high was allowed to remain. It was forbidden to even strike a match in the town after dark and all lights had to be extinguished. The object was to disguise the outlines of the Elbe and prevent the enemy finding the mouth of the river for the purpose of attacking Kiel and Hamburg.

"The Germans are very apprehensive of the Russians invading Germany by way of Westphalia and think the English will provide transports for the Russian troops. I was told Austria has provided every woman with a revolver to kill herself in case the Cossacks attack.

"It was reported the Germans had taken practically all the important towns of Holland.

Holland Prepares Defenses.

"In Holland all along the German frontier I saw elaborate preparation for defense. An immense iron chain was stretched across the railroad track at the Holland border, guarded by Dutch soldiers with small field pieces. They took the chain down when they saw our American passports.

"In Bremen we saw several trainloads of Belgian citizens from Liege. It was reported they were to be court martialled and shot the next day.

"On the last day of mobilization the surface cars were being run by women. The women even were mail carriers.

"The Germans lay great stress on their armored auto machine guns. All the german troops I saw had brand new cowhide boots, new uniforms and were well equipped in every way."

18,000 Foreigners Join Army in Paris

Paris, August 21.—The great square fronting the Invalides, in Paris, presented a striking spectacle today, when 18,000 foreign volunteers assembled in orderly formation, under the flags of their various nations, to be mustered in. There were 4,500 Jews from all countries who desired to serve as a separate command; there were also 3,000 Belgians, 4,500 Italians, 2,600 Russians, 2,000 Swiss, 1,000 Spaniards, 600 Roumanians, 335 Luxemburgians, and 125 Americans.

All these volunteers were obliged to wait until the completion of the mobilization of the French regular forces, which was accomplished yesterday. In the meantime 10,000 foreigners resident in France have inscribed their names provisionally on the rolls of a committee calling itself the "Friends of France."

Only those volunteers resident in Paris presented themselves today. It will take several days to comply with all the formalities and examinations and make the men into anything like an organized body of troops.

WAR WILL NOT ALTER PLANS FOR GREAT EXPOSITION

San Francisco, August 21.—The war in Europe will not alter plans for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. The opening date remains February 20, 1915, and the exposition will be ready in every detail.

South American countries have asked for increases in their present allotment of space, and the attendance appears likely to be increased. After carefully canvassing the situation from every angle, President Charles C. Moore has made an announcement to the world giving assurance that the exposition that is to celebrate the greatest achievement of an army in time of peace will be held according to the plans begun eleven years ago.

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Such a tire has been costing you $4.25. Other quality tires still bring that figure. But now comes this Goodyear-Akron, single tube, **guaranteed** bicycle tire at about one-half the price.

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perts and standards are employed in the making of these Goodyear-Akron Bicycle Tires.

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Order from us direct. For the plain tread, send $2.48 per tire. For the non-skid, send $2.75 per tire. If we have a dealer near you, order will be filled through him. Otherwise we send by Parcel Post. We ask direct orders because all dealers are not yet supplied

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The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Dept. 205, Akron, Ohio

BELGIANS GIVE UP BRUSSELS WITHOUT SHOT

Antwerp, in Which Belgian Army Is Entrenched, Is City of Strong Defenses.

London, August 21.—The most formidable shock in history will occur on Belgian soil, according to French military experts, when the great armies of Germans and Austrians on the one side and the allied troops of Belgium, France and Britain on the other come into close contact. No definite information as to the place where the decisive encounter is to occur is permitted to pass the censor, but the general staff of the French army declares itself confident of fighting under the best auspices for its own forces.

Not a Shot at Brussels.

Not a shot was fired by the Belgians when entry into Brussels was made yesterday by an advance guard of German cavalry. This advance guard, it was reported, were to be followed today by a strong column of German troops encamped in the vicinity. After the departure of the Belgian troops from the capital communication was cut off between that city and other parts of Belgium and abroad. The temporary capital of the country, Antwerp, whither the Belgians have retired, is understood to be strongly fortified, and military correspondents declare the preparations for its defense extend over an enormous area, while it has been provisioned for a long siege.

The official announcement of the occupation of Brussels was made last night.

The official statement continues:

"Antwerp has a double role. It is a formidable entrenched camp, fortified on most modern lines and is the base from which the Belgian army can threaten the German flank and co-operate effectively with the allies.

"The Antwerp defenses consist of three fortifications, whose powers of resistance can be heightened by flooding a large area around all the works. Antwerp is fully equipped with the most perfect appliances. To besiege the fodtress, the Germans would have to detach imposing forces and a large siege train. This they are not likely to do. If they do not they will be obliged to cover themselves against the operations of the Belgian army which is intact, thanks to the skillful retreat, and augmented by the Antwerp garrison.

"It is to be added that the Liege forts still hold out."

Brussels People Leaving.

German Hussars and Uhlans arrived this morning (probably Thursday)) on the shooting grounds at the gates of Brussels, whither the burgomaster went to parley with them.

In the afternoon German officers occupying an automobile crossed Grand Place (the market place), going to the city hall while detachments of Germans went through various parts of the city.

The telegraph office and railway station were closed for the greater parts of the day. Many of the inhabitants of Brussels are leaving for Ghent and Ostend.

The general opinion is that the Germans will only pass through the city or at the most make a very short stay there.

The only signs of animation in the place are caused by the arrival of peasants who are abandoning the surrounding villages. The German troopers have established themselves on the shooting grounds. They are understood to have said that they had been cut off from the rest of the army.

Into France via Brussels.

Yesterday was about the date when, according to the forecasts of their own and many other military writers in Europe, the German troops were due to appear before the walls of Paris.

According to French official advices, it is the Germans' intention to pass their main army into France by the Brussels route.

The Germans themselves are naturally silent, but there is no reason to doubt they are quite as well aware of the difficulties of the route as are their opponents. The Namur forts have not yet been attacked, or rather had not been at the time of the latest advices. On the German left, where three Austrian army corps are said to have reinforced them, the battle is developing a front of nearly 40 miles and, according to French statements, nothing is heard from the German side.

An impenetrable curtain has been drawn over the operations in the center of the battle line, where the main French army is co-operating in the fighting.

The Russian advance in East Prussia apparently stretches over a front of 60 miles between Stalluponen and Lyck, but the Russian invaders have not yet gained much German ground.

Little is heard of the Austrian operations at present, but it is known that Austrian contingents are moving along the Rhine to meet the French advance in Alsace.

Aircraft Over Holland.

Notable activity is evident among the German aircraft which fly frequently over Holland.

A Zeppelin, following the course of the Rhine, passed over Zevenaar today. Dutch soldiers shot at it and the dirigible disappeared over the German frontier. Another Zeppelin flew over Maastricht, last night, and followed the road to Meeren, afterward disappearing.

German aeroplanes also have been seen in several directions scouting over Holland.

British and French warships bombarded and greatly damaged Cattaro, an Austrian seaport on Wednesday.

Libau, the Russian Baltic seaport, was badly damaged during its two-hour bombardment by a German fleet, according to the captain of a Swedish steamer. The inhabitants were panic stricken.

German warships are reported to have destroyed the harbor works at Hango, Finland.

A final call to arms, affecting all able-bodied men from 20 to 42 years of age, has been issued by the Austrian government.

An Anglo-American roughriders' corps has been formed in Paris and its services have been accepted by the French ministry of war.

SOLDIERS ARE ACQUITTED IN LUDLOW CASE

Denver, Col., August 25.—Finding of the court martial which tried 22 officers and men of the National Guard of Colorado on charges growing out of the Ludlow battle of April 20, were made public today. All the defendants were acquitted.

The militiamen were charged with murder, manslaughter, arson and larceny. Lieutenant K. E. Linderfelt was charged with assault on Louis Tikas, leader of the Greek strikers, who was killed in the Ludlow fight. The court martial found that Linderfelt struck Tikas on the head with a rifle, but that the assault was justified.

Before the verdicts of the court martial were made public, they were submitted by Adjutant General John Chase to Governor E. M. Ammons for his approval.

300 LOCOMOTIVES SENT TO FRANCE TO AVOID CAPTURE

Paris, August 24.—Three hundred locomotives from the railroads of Belgium were brought to Paris today to prevent their being used by the Germans.

A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Ostend says that although the presence of Uhlans is reported in many places, the situation appears much better. Communication is being maintained as far as Alost, 15 miles northwest of Brussels.

A traveler who tried to return to Brussels got to Hombeek, nine miles north of the capital, where he reports Belgian cavalry had just annihilated a patrol of Uhlans who were covering the passage of a body of German troops to Grimberghen, a village six miles northeast of Brussels. The traveler said he saw the bodies of five Uhlans at the railway station.

RUSSIAN VICTORY REPORT IS SENT TO GREAT BRITAIN

London, August 24.—The Russian embassy here today made public the following report, sent by Grand Duke Nicholas to St. Petersburg:

"After two days' battle, the Russian forces are victorious. We were opposed by three German army corps. We have captured many guns. The Germans lost heavily and are compelled to retreat. Our troops are in pursuit of the enemy.

"This success has been achieved by Gen. Rennenkamp's army. It is a victory of great strategic value."

P. M.'S GO TO WASHINGTON

St. Paul, Minn., August 21.—Washington, D. C., was selected as the 1915 meeting place by the National Postmasters' Association at the closing session of a three days' convention here last night.

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than forty-two lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

MALE HELP WANTED.

Hustling man under 50 to recommend our memberships; spare or full time; big money. Write quick I-L-U 2457, Covington, Ky.

Motormen, conductors; interurbans; earn $80 monthly; experience unnecessary; qualify now; state age; details free. Address Box S-170, Toledo Weekly Blade, Toledo, O.

Firemen and brakemen, $100 monthly; experience unnecessary; hundreds needed by the best railroads everywhere; particulars free. 707 Railway Bureau, East St. Louis, Ill.

I MADE $50,000 in five years with a small mail order business; began with $5. Send for free booklet. Tells how. Heacock, Lockport, N. Y.

2,000 Railway Mail Clerks needed yearly; $75.00 month; examinations everywhere soon; sample questions free. Franklin Institute, Dept. K-27, Rochester, N. Y.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

Hustling ladies under 50 make big success recommending our memberships; spare or full time. Write today I-L-U 2457, Covington, Ky.

Women to sew at home; all material furnished and delivered prepaid to your door; we want reliable workers; to such we offer good money; steady work; no canvassing; send stamped envelope for prices we pay. Universal Co., Dept. 25, Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Do easy, pleasant coloring work at home; good pay, no canvassing; no experience required; illus. particulars free. Helping Hand Stores, Dept. 806, Chicago.

AGENTS.

Men of Ideas and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions" patent buyers and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 57, Washington, D. C.

Free Watch, Leather Fob and Lodge charm to first preferred member in each locality; write immediately. I-L-U 2457, Covington, Ky.

Will pay reliable woman $250 for distributing 2,000 packages Perfumed Soap Powder in your town. No money required. D. Ward & Company, 212 Institute Place, Chicago.

Agents—Hustlers coining money; men and women wanted, all time or spare time. A real summer seller—concentrated soft drinks—7 kinds. Sells in homes, for church picnics, fairs, stands, etc. It's new, act quick; get your territory now; be ready for the warm weather. Write today. American Products Co., 3049 Sycamore St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

SALESMAN WANTED.

Agents Wanted—Cash Paid Weekly to home and traveling salesmen. Permanent, regular income. Exclusive right to sell famous Stark Delicious and Stark trade-mark trees. Easy money-makers. Big free outfit—wonderful new Color Display Book—shows every variety fruit actual color, full size. Irresistible, convincing—closes sales at sight. Free trees pay expenses. Salesmen's orders biggest since our beginning, 1816. Write quick for contract and location. Stark Bros., Dansville, N. Y., N. Girard, Pa., R. R. 10, Louisiana, Mo.

HELP WANTED.

Men and women, 18 years or over, wanted for government jobs; $65 to $150 month; parcel post means hundreds appointments; vacations; no layoffs; "pull" unnecessary; common education sufficient; list of open positions free; write immediately. Franklin Institute, Dept. K-31, Rochester, N. Y.

Song Writers—We want ballads, instrumental numbers, patriotic, novelty and descriptive songs for immediate publication. Submit manuscript only or with music complete, or write for our valuable free booklet setting forth the future's most liberal proposition offered. Established 1904. Many successes. Have paid writers thousands in royalties; protection guaranteed. JOHN T. HALL, 37 Columbus Circle, New York City.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FREE FOR SIX MONTHS—MY SPECIAL offer to introduce my magazine "INVESTMENTS FOR PROFIT." It is worth $10 a copy to any one who has been getting poorer while the rich get richer. It demonstrates the REAL earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, CAN acquire riches. INVESTING FOR PROFIT is the only progressive financial paper published. It shows how $100 grows to $1,000. Write NOW and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 407, 28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

Hustling men or women under 50 each locality can build up steady increasing monthly income. Write quick I-L-U 2457, Covington, Ky.

How to operate a mail order business. 30 big profit plans and year's mailing service for 10c. Mail Dealers' Wholesale House, 1 Franklin Bldg., Chicago.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

Trumbull Co., Ohio, farms, market Youngstown, $35 to $60 per acre. L. A. Cortland, O.

For Sale—Good paying 140 acres, building joins lake, 50 acres bearing grapes, apples, pears and plums, 1 mile out. Write for list. J. DOWNING, Paw Paw, Mich.

For Sale—Farm of 190 acres, ½ mile of Dexter, Michigan; will be sacrificed to close estate. H. M. Fleming, Dexter, Mich.

For Sale—623 acres, western Kansas wheat belt, near town; all tillable, title perfect, $25; will exchange for property in or near Los Angeles, Cal. W. Morse, Fairbury, Neb.

FARMS WANTED.

Wanted to hear from owner of good farm or unimproved land for sale. Send description. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cash paid for roots, herbs and barks. Pumpkin seed, beeswax, skunk oil and other farm pests and wastes wanted. Send 2c stamp or coin for our book, Wealth in Weeds. Illustrated from nature and accurately described. Leonard Drug Co., Bradford, Pa.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

PATENTS SECURED OR FEE RETURNED. Free report as to patentability. Illustrated Guide Book and List of Inventions Wanted sent free. Victor J. Evans & Co., Washington, D. C.

HELP WANTED.

GOVERNMENT positions are easy to get. Write free booklet X-1032 tells how. Write today—NOW. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

$150 Per Month and Expenses Salary or Commission to introduce our **King Butter Separator.** Produces best grade of butter from cream or milk, sweet or sour, in less than 5 minutes. Write for our free sample and salary propositions. De King Manufacturing Co., Dept. 27, Chicago, Ill.

Shelling of Libau by German Fleet

Stockholm, via London, August 25.—The captain of a Swedish steamer which has just arrived from Libau tells the following story of the bombardment of the Russian seaport by the German fleet.

"It was on a Sunday evening that the rain of fire began to fall on the city. The townspeople ran into the streets and other open places because their houses were falling and burning.

"Fifteen women who were seated in a pile of lumber were all killed by the explosion of a single shell. The bombardment continued for two hours. Many buildings and bridges were destroyed."

Advices from St. Petersburg indicate that life in the Russian capital runs on in the ordinary way. No additional military precautions have been taken, it is said. The food supply is described as plentiful.

The destruction of the harbor works at Hango, Finland, by German warships, is reported by the master of the Swedish steamer Bifrost, which has arrived from Hango.

"We received orders from the port authorities at Hango on August 2 to moor with the Dutch coal steamer Alcor across the entrance to the harbor, where our ship was to be dynamited in order to close the channel," he said.

"Later the authorities permitted us to anchor outside in security, but the Alcor was blown up according to the program, together with three cranes."

Grand Duke Michael, the younger brother of the Russian emperor, has left for St. Petersburg. Steamship freight traffic between Finland and Sweden has been resumed.

BASEBALL

STANDING OF THE CLUBS

The race for the pennant in the National League continues to be the one thrilling topic of interest in baseball. Monday morning found the New York Giants, who have been leading through the season, tied with the Boston Braves for first place. The Braves have made a spectacular climb from bottom to top of the percentage column. Up to within a few weeks ago they were classed as second raters. Now, with a continuation of their playing spirit to the end of the season, there is little doubt of their being able to win.

American League.

Teams.	Won.	Lost.
Philadelphia	74	37
Boston	63	47
Washington	60	51
Detroit	56	57
St. Louis	54	57
Chicago	55	60
New York	51	62
Cleveland	38	80

National League.

Teams.	Won.	Lost.
Boston	59	45
New York	59	48
St. Louis	62	53
Chicago	58	53
Philadelphia	50	58
Pittsburg	50	58
Cincinnati	51	60
Brooklyn	49	60

Federal League.

Teams.	Won.	Lost.
Indianapolis	63	49
Chicago	62	51
Baltimore	58	52
Buffalo	56	53
Brooklyn	54	54
Kansas City	53	57
St. Louis	53	61
Pittsburg	52	62